THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 77. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

to one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex (or in the decline or change of life) see symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Palms and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

A MEXICO-FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Santa Anna Negotiating for a Fenian Army—Mexico for the Milesians—Colonel Roberts Holds Several Interviews with Him—The Fenian Chief Very Mysterious—Probable Departure of Santa Anna for St. Thomas, Etc. Etc.

SANTA ANNA CHANGES HIS RESIDENCE.

General Santa Anna has vacated his house in West Twenty-eighth street, and taken up his residence with Mr. G. Naphegyi, at the latter's splendid mansion, Hamilton Park, Staten Island. It would appear that the old soldier is determined to make an effort in behalf of freeing his country whether the leaders of the Liberal party are or are not desirous of his services.

HIS HEADQUARTERS.

At Hamilton Park he is said to have organized a regular business bureau; his secretaries and the other members of his suite are in constant activity, and several heads of departments of the Mexican republic, *in futuro*, have already been appointed. The letters and business documents despatched from the Bureau have the following heading:—

REPUBLICA MEXICANA.
GENERAL EN IEFE DEL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR.
CUARTEL-GENERAL, NUEVA YORK.
[Translation.]
MEXICAN REPUBLIC.
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE LIBERATING ARMY.
HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, etc.

PARTIES INTERESTED.

The time of the General is occupied from morning to night in secret conference with people from various parts of the country, all touching upon the interests of the Mexican republic. There is a lively correspondence maintained between Santa Anna and some of the heads of departments at Washington. Secretary Seward is particularly said to be much interested in the new movements on foot. It is given upon reliable authority that within a week

THREE LARGE STEAMERS

of good capacity and excellent sea-going qualities have been purchased for the use of the embryo republic. They are held in readiness to start to sea at a moment's notice, but whether they are designed for a quiet trip to St. Thomas, the former residence of the General, or for a much more important service, viz., the transportation of men and ammunition to distracted Mexico, has not yet transpired. In view of these facts, the latter service for the vessels would seem highly probable.

FENIANS ESPOUSE THE CAUSE.

But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this new movement of Santa Anna is that the cunning old patriot has enlisted the powerful aid of the Fenian Brotherhood in the cause. He has had several protracted conferences with

ROBERTS, SWEENEY, AND OTHER FENIAN CHIEFS,

and has laid matters in such a favorable light before them that these gentlemen have shut their eyes to the advantages of Canada, and are now zealously educating the Irish in the belief that Mexico is the country especially designated by Providence as the best fitted for the development and nurture of the Milesian race.

SANTA ANNA'S MOTIVES.

Santa Anna asserts that he has taken this matter in hand merely from the purest motives of patriotism, and that he has no connection whatever with any political society at present existing in Mexico. He has been urged to this course at the earnest solicitation of the solid and thinking men of his country, who have viewed with pain the vacillating and ruinous policy of the rulers who have held sway since Santa Anna was at the head of affairs.

The fighting Fenians have long held the notion that their ability and soldiership might be turned to profitable account in having a prominent hand in the liberation of Mexico, and when such a wary and experienced diplomatist as Santa Anna, and such a powerful chief as President, Roberts are in league for a common cause we may be on the *qui vive* for important and speedy action.

WHAT COLONEL ROBERTS SAYS.

Colonel Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, when called on yesterday, stated that a number of interviews had taken place between himself and General Santa Anna, several of which were of a private and personal character, and the balance were in relation to public matters, of which he was not then at liberty to give the details.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How to Regain Southern Prosperity.

Hon. John Forsyth, writing from New York to the Mobile *Register*, says of a portion of Southern Pennsylvania over which he has recently travelled:—

"You ride over a country dotted with farms, groaning under crops, and are surprised at the lack of laborers, and wonder who does all this work! Capital and science have supplied the places of our large gangs of negroes, and the work goes on as if by magic. Thus Pennsylvania, with her three millions of population, enjoys productions equal to the labor of six millions. The same processes would make the South a garden of fruitfulness, the abode of a great population and the seat of power. We have all that Pennsylvania has, in coal, iron and water power, without her harsh winter climate. We have products impossible to her soil. The war has hewn a pathway for Southern energies in a new direction. Let us follow it, encourage men of labor and skill to settle among us, capital to export our latent resources, and train and elevate the negro to be able to do his part of the grand work of closing the gap in material civilization, which our hearty Northern neighbors have for so long kept wide open between us. By this path, too, men of the South, we are to recover the political power to make our rights respected and sure."

The Right to Punish Treason.

Hon. J. B. Baldwin, a prominent politician and ex Confederate, of Virginia, replies to the question whether Jefferson Davis can be convicted of treason in a Virginia court:—

"In Virginia, 999 out of every 1000 people, at least, were in the same boat with Jefferson Davis. I do not exaggerate when I say 999 out of every 1000. And of course you would find it difficult to get any confederate of his, those who were with him, and fighting for him, and hurrahing for him all the time, to desire to convict him. They would not do it if they could help it; but that you can find enough honest men in Virginia or any other Southern State to respond to a question of fact, I am as well satisfied as I am of anything. Take my own case; I never believed in the right of secession, I do not believe in it now. I always looked upon the whole thing as an absurdity, and a humbug. I always believed, and believe now, that as a question of law, right, and power, the Government had a right to hang Jeff. Davis and me too. The question of power and the question of policy are different questions. If I were to sit as a juror on Jeff. Davis' case, or my own, or Keen's, I would not need any instructions from a Judge to make me say that he ought to be hanged—not a bit. These are my views of the law and of the facts. There are a great many people in Virginia of the same way of thinking."

A Wet Swiss August.—A letter from Lucerne, in the Cologne *Gazette*, says:—"Rarely has so wet a month of August been witnessed in Switzerland. In the Bernese Oberland the smallest stream has become a torrent from the heavy rain. The Rhigi and Mount Pilate offer magnificent cascades, such as are not mentioned in any guide-book, and the tops of these mountains are covered with snow as in the middle of winter."

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

THE DISPOSITION OF DIX.

Death of Dan Costello's Big Lion.

A DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 29.

The Cost of the President's Trip.

The fact has leaked out that the late Presidential excursion has completely bankrupted the finances of the Johnson National Union Club, leaving it $30,000 in debt. At a meeting last night, C. Wendell stated the condition of the Club's finances, and said an assessment should be made of $5000 each on two Cabinet officers, and $2500 on another. This means that Messrs. Seward, Randall, and Welles will, after all, have to pay their own excursion bills.

It is known here that the treasury of the Club was bankrupt before the party left Philadelphia, and that drafts given for bills contracted there could not be paid on presentation. One member of the Cabinet alone ran up a bill at the Continental of $700. This explains the recent visit of Messrs. Knapp and Wendell to New York for the purpose of squeezing money out of the officeholders.

Their ill success and also that of the Johnson Departmental Club in drumming up recruits, and the $30,000 deficit in the treasury, has started a competition, and the following letter is being sent to every clerk in the Department:—

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—WASHINGTON, September 27.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that there has been organized in this city a Young Men's National Union Club, to be composed of citizens who actively support the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention of August 12, 1866. We shall be pleased to receive your signature to the Constitution at the headquarters of the Club, as above stated. One of the Secretaries is in attendance from 4 to 9 P. M. each day. Initiation fee, $2; monthly dues, $1. Very respectfully,

CHAUNCEY H. SNOW.
President of Y. M. N. U. Club.

The French Mission.

As General Dix has declined the French mission, both Raymond and Stanton are working for it, but as the President does not feel kindly to the former, it is not likely he will get it.

Additional Clerical Compensation.

The Chiefs of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department have united in a request to Secretary McCulloch to resume the payment of the additional compensation to Clerks heretofore allowed.

Death of a Noble Animal.

The big lion in Costello's Circus died of lung fever on the way from Washington to Richmond yesterday.

The Dix Muddle.

In the case of General Dix, it is the understanding here that he will accept the place of Naval Officer temporarily, and take the mission to France hereafter.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Wrecked Steamer "Sheridan"—Military Board for the Inspection of Arsenals—Movements of Steamers, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 27.—The steamship *Sheridan*, Captain Bolton, from New York for New Orleans, went ashore on the beach near Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, last Monday morning. The *Sheridan* has twenty-three passengers and an assorted cargo. The passengers were all landed in safety, and are expected to arrive in Norfolk to-day. The following is the list:—S. E. Hicks, A. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Granlies, Colonel Lee, U. S. Army, Miss Child and servant, Mrs. L. Harriman, William W. Henry, and six Sisters of Charity, whose names were not learned. Assistance has been sent through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and hopes are entertained of saving the vessel and cargo.

The U. S. gunboats *Saco* and *Winnepec*, from Annapolis, lately returned from a summer cruise with the Naval Academy fleet, have arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard for repairs.

General Hardie and General Howe, U. S. Army, arrived here last evening from Richmond. They have received orders from the War Department to make a tour to all the various Government Arsenals in the country, for the purpose of making a special report upon their condition, capacity for the storage of munitions of war, and their conveniences for entering into the manufacture of ordnance, gun-carriages, etc. They spent the entire day in the inspection of Fortress Monroe Arsenal, which is under the immediate supervision of Captain William Adams, of the Ordnance Department. Here they found everything a perfect model of neatness, and expressed their approval at the work done in the different machine shops and laboratories. Large numbers of gun-carriages, made solely of wrought iron, are annually constructed here, and shipped to the various fortifications throughout the country.

The steamer *City of Norfolk* passed here to-day, from Annapolis, Md., for Norfolk.

The weather continues unsettled; wind from the north and east.

A Confiscation Case.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—In the United States District Court, Judge Underwood, presiding, sitting at Alexander, the confiscation case of the United States vs. J. H. McVeigh, was taken up, and Mr. McVeigh producing a pardon from the President, all further proceedings were dismissed, and he has thus returned to him all his real estate which has not been actually sold, and which includes his large dwellings in that city. Much of his property, however, had previously gone through the court and its confiscation bureau.

Arrival of the "Erin."

NEW YORK, September 29.—The steamship *Erin* arrived this morning from Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Grand Republican Union Meeting—The Pollard-Hipkins Case—Sailing of a Steamer, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 29.—The Unconditional Unionists advertise a grand mass meeting on the 4th of October, to ratify the proceedings of the recent Philadelphia Southern Loyalist Convention. It will be a monster affair, and the procession will be immense.

Much indignation exists here against Pollard for transferring his shooting from Richmond to Baltimore. Hipkins, shot by him, is dangerously ill. Pollard's pretensions about interfering to save an innocent young woman from disgrace are laughed at. He was her paramour. As soon as Hipkins recovers, Pollard will be indicted by the Grand Jury and sued for damages.

The steamer *Somerset* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with a large cargo and a fair number of passengers.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

He Denies that Any One has a Right to Commit him to "My Policy."

From the New Albany (Ind.) Daily Commercial, September 24.

Mr. Kerr, in his speech at Hardensburg, startled his hearers by the assertion that General Grant was a firm supporter of President Johnson and "his policy." The sensation created by this extraordinary statement was considerably marred upon the proof being called for and produced in the form of a letter to Mr. Kerr, from Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. Hillyer, of New York city.

General Gresham, not feeling completely satisfied with the proof adduced, wrote to General Grant concerning it, with the following result. It has been announced on several occasions that the citizens of New Albany would be favored with a speech from General Hillyer at some time before the ensuing election. Will General Hillyer come after this severe rebuke?

The correspondence referred to we give below:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—General W. P. Gresham.—General:—General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 10, and to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter sent by him this day to General Hillyer. You are at liberty to make what use you please of the inclosed. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU, Colonel and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1866.—I see from the papers that you have been making a speech in which you pledge me to a political party. I am further in receipt of a letter from General Gresham, of Indiana, in which he says that his opponent for Congress had published an extract from a letter received from you, in which you pledged me to the support of President Johnson, and as opposed to the election of any candidate who does not support his policy. You, nor no man living, is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to desist in the future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me.

Yours, etc., U. S. GRANT.

To Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. Hillyer, New York.

A true copy. ADAM BADEAU, A. D. C.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He Will Not Be Tried in October or November.

RICHMOND, Va., September 28.—It is generally understood here that Jefferson Davis will not be tried either in November or October, and it is positively stated that his counsel will be notified of that fact to-morrow. The United States District Court will probably be held in this city and at Norfolk in November, and the Circuit Court may be held here at the same time, but it is as yet uncertain whether the counsel for Mr. Davis will appear there or not. It is said that Judge Underwood is undecided about coming to this city, as he is satisfied that there has been a conspiracy to assassinate him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court to-day.

This being the last day of the term, of course it is the day for winding up the business of the term, there were very many recognizances forfeited.

Arguments on a motion for a new trial of Jared Ingersoll were made by David P. Brown, Esq. The grounds were:—First. The verdict was against the evidence. Second. That there was no proof of a felonious intent in the taking of these articles. Third. There was no proof of the value of the articles taken. Fourth. The recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the Court indicated a doubt in the minds of the jury, or some of them. Fifth. The verdict was contrary to law.

After hearing a very able and eloquent argument the Court said that after a careful consideration of the facts, and long reflection over the whole case, it appeared that the whole had been conducted according to law, and that the verdict was strictly according to the evidence; and upon a conviction of this it was necessary to overrule the motion.

In imposing sentence his Honor Judge Ludlow said that he was about to perform the most painful duty that had fallen to his lot during his judicial career. After a mild reprimand and an admirable exhortation for reformation, the Court imposed the sentence of imprisonment in the County Prison of two years and one month, to date from the day of Ingersoll's incarceration.

In the case of Mary Denny, convicted of a charge of larceny, the verdict being contrary to the evidence, was set aside by the Court.

George Eanage, convicted in the early part of the expiring term of a charge of conspiracy to rob, was sentenced to the County Prison for four years.

Application was made by L. C. Cassidy, Esq., for the admission to bail of McGuire, the man who is charged with the killing of Maggie Baer in the New American Theatre. The grounds for the application were that McGuire has been now in prison for about six months without a trial, and that the length of the imprisonment was very detrimental to the recovery of his sanity, which is already very much impaired. And that the 20th of the present month was fixed as the day for his trial, but that he was not then tried. The Court held the matter under consideration.

Application was made for the custody of a child more than seven years old. Mr. Peirce, the father, after separation from his wife, took his daughter from her mother, telling the mother that he intended to take the child on an excursion. Instead of taking the child on an excursion he took it to Delaware City, where he put it to board with a respectable family, and sent it to school. The mother went to Delaware City and took the child away.

For the present the child was remanded to the custody of the mother.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented to Judge Ludlow this morning for his decision. The Judge said it made no difference to him. They could appoint the officers themselves:—

Sixth Division, of the Seventeenth Ward—It is agreed to recommend to the Court to appoint Edward Sherry, Judge; James Walls, James Floyd, Inspectors; Peter McGegan, William McClellan, Return Inspectors, as the election officers to conduct the next election in said division in said ward.

Eleventh Division of the Second Ward—It is agreed to recommend the Court to appoint James Janson, Judge; James Wade, Edward Ellis, Inspectors; and James Agner, Oliver P. White, Return Inspectors, as the election officers in the next election in said Division and said Ward.

Seventeenth Division of the Seventeenth Ward—It is agreed to recommend to the Court to appoint Francis Casey, Judge; James Cassidy and Charles Manuel, Inspectors; James Mahoney and George Schnaidt, Return Inspectors.

Petitions were also presented to set aside the officers of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Fourth Ward, all having been elected from one side.

FOURTH EDITION

A Perilous Voyage.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The ship *Seminole* arrived to-day from San Francisco. She sprung a leak in the Pacific Ocean, and had to throw overboard 800 sacks of copper ore, by which the leak was so decreased that the pumps were able to keep her afloat.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton quiet. Sales unimportant. Flour steady; sales of 12,000 barrels State $7 75@12 50; Ohio $10 75@14; Western, $7 75@11 50; Southern unchanged; sales of 400 barrels. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales of 20,000 bushels old Milwaukee at $2 30; new Amber State, $3. Corn advancing. Oats 1c higher. Beef quiet. Bacon buoyant at $33 06. Lard heavy. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Stocks are higher. Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Cumberland preferred, 56¼; Illinois Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 87; New York Central, 113; Reading, 118½; Canton Company, 55; Virginia 6s, 68½; Erie, 80½; Western Union Telegraph, 55; United States Coupons, 1862, 112¼; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106½.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

ITALY.

The Republican Rebellion at Palermo Suppressed.

FLORENCE, September 24.—The band of rebels who have been carrying things with a high hand near Palermo, for the past few days, have been routed by the military.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hon. John Bright at the Great Reform Meeting at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, September 24.—A great meeting of the friends of reform is to be held here to-day. Mr. Bright will be one of the speakers.

Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—The price of Cotton has materially declined, middling uplands opening at 12½d. The market was quite active, indicating a day's sale of 16,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs Market is quiet and generally without change. Corn, however, advanced, and is quoted at 28c. for Western mixed.

LONDON, September 24.—The Money Market is easier. Consols opened at 89. The following were the opening prices of American securities:—Erie Railroad, 48; Illinois Central Railroad, 78; United States Five-twenties, 71½.

RUSSIA.

The Death of General Mouravieff.

From the Paris Temps, September 13.

General Mouravieff was found dead in his bed in the country. Did he die, as is stated, of apoplexy? There was a time when it was said that men of mark in Russia rarely died a natural death. No one in Europe has forgotten the cynical ferocity with which this blind servant of the Czars spread terror, ruin, and punishment throughout the Government of Lithuania, and determined to obliterate in that unhappy country every trace of the Polish element. Mouravieff was recalled from his post, but we know that imperial favor was bestowed on this gloomy tormentor, and that a letter of the Russian sovereign publicly thanked him for his inappreciable services to his country. He was again brought upon the public scene by the attempt made on the life of the Emperor by Karakasoff, and was appointed President of the commission charged with inquiry into the matter. He set himself to work at once, and soon succeeded in making out of what probably was but the crime of an individual an immense conspiracy.

A portion of the labors of this Commission has been published, which reads like a reminiscence of Tacitus. Nobody escaped from suspicion. Owing to the wanderings of imagination, suspicions and delations, he succeeded even in bringing a member of the family of his master into complicity with the attempt. But he found one day that he displayed too much zeal; he was dismissed from the presidency of the Commission, and the Commission itself was dissolved. His papers, however, remain, and there are many persons in Russia whom the shade of the sanguinary Mouravieff will haunt for many a day.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Trial of Negroes by the Civil Authorities—Murder of Negro Soldiers in Jefferson, Texas—Arrest of an Ex-General of the Federal Army for Assault—An Advocate for the Constitutional Amendment Among the New Orleans Newspapers—Investment of Northern Capital, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Two colored soldiers, who fired their revolvers at the police a few days ago and were arrested, have been turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The department commander, on his endorsement, tells the Recorder to try them, and if found guilty to punish them. This is a precedent that will no doubt be followed in future.

General Mower, of Sherman's army, is the ranking officer here in the absence of the chief commander in Texas.

Major Howell, commanding the Federal forces at Jefferson, Texas, reports that two soldiers of the Sixty-fifth colored infantry were killed by Jack Phillips, Deputy Marshal at Jefferson. The murdered men were the victims of blind, revengeful passion. Phillips is at large, but a warrant for his arrest has been issued by the civil authorities.

Northern capitalists are still largely investing money in Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi.

The *Picayune*, an influential newspaper of this city, has an article this morning leaning towards the acceptance of the Constitutional amendment by the South.

Colonel Thomas May, of the Sub-Treasury, has resigned, to accept the Presidency of the First National Bank of New Orleans.

General M. K. Lawler, late of the Union army, has been arrested at Baton Rouge, on the charge of some negroes of assault and battery, and bound over to the Second District Court.

The Jackson parish *North Louisianian* says that the skeleton found on the Natchitoches road is not that of Lieutenant Butts, of the Freedmen's Bureau. It is now thought he is not dead, and the police are making efforts to trace him.

B. H. Epperson, the Union conservative, is likely to run in the Second District of Texas for Congress without opposition. General A. B. Norton, Union conservative, was also nominated in the First District.—*New York Herald.*

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.—By referring to another column it will be seen that Mr. Chief Detective Benjamin Franklin offers a reward of one hundred dollars for a certain gold ring, and fifty dollars for a certain "Odd Fellow's" razor, supposed to have been stolen from the house of Mr. Milo Miller on the morning of the murdor of Mrs. Eliza Miller, his wife. Any one who may observe the articles described should promply lodge information of their whereabouts with Mr. Franklin, so as to aid the ends of justice.

CHOLERA.—There were four cases of cholera reported to the Board of health since our report of yesterday. Of these only one case proved fatal.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A well-contested game was played yesterday on the grounds of the Hamilton Base Ball Club, Thirty-ninth and Hamilton streets, with the following results:—

MUNICIPAL VS. SECOND NINE WESTERN MARKET.

	O.	R.		O.	R.
Ford, c.	2	5	Trainer, c.	1	8
Tower, p.	1	6	D. Strickland, p.	8	2
Pickerswill, s. s.	4	3	J. Strickland, s. s.	4	1
Ingraham, 1 b.	3	5	Mink, 1 b.	1	8
Saunders, 2 b.	2	6	Tussey, 2 b.	2	1
Tolbert, 3 b.	1	7	Lowry, 3 b.	2	2
Husler, l. f.	1	7	Wallace, l. f.	2	2
Kelly, c. f.	2	5	Ross, c. f.	3	1
Holloway, r. f.	5	8	Baer, r. f.	8	1
Total	21	47	Total	21	16

Umpire, William Nesmuth. Agile B. B. C.
Scorers, H. McNeil and William Peifer.
Home Runs, Tower 3, Husler 1.

The playing on the part of the Municipal was particularly good, and the match was witnessed by quite a number of spectators.

THE CHOLERA has broken out with such virulence and fatality at Burlington, New Jersey, as to cause quite a panic in that usually quiet locality. There were four deaths on Thursday, and yesterday several new cases were reported, but none of the latter have resulted fatally. There is the greatest alarm, and many of the citizens have left town. The houses in which deaths have occurred are avoided as plague spots, and in once instance a gentleman found it impossible to obtain proper assistance in the burial of his wife.

"MUCH CRY AND (A) LITTLE WOOL" BURNED.—There was an alarm of fire this morning, and quite an excitement was raised in the neighborhood of Haydock, below Front street, at Mr. William Boardman's woolen mill. The alarm proved to have been a false one, as only a trifling amount of wool had caught fire, and was immediately extinguished.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, September 29, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing; 10-40s sold at 99¼, a slight advance; new 5-20s at 109½, an advance of ½; old do. at 111¾, an advance of ¼; and 7-30s at 106½, no change. 111¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 112¼ asked. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 99½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 2500 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 30@31½, closing at 30¼, an advance of ½. Reading sold at 58½, an advance of ¼, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, an advance of ½. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown, 57½ for Minehill, 39 for North Pennsylvania, 65½ for Lehigh Valley, 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do., 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 33 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 46 for Northern Central.

The Money Market continues easy. Call loans are offered at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 5@6 per cent per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144½; 11 A. M., 145¾; 12 M., 146½; 1 P. M., 146.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Catawissa preferred.....s30 29½

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Leh 6s. 84.....	91½	100 sh Cata. pf.	b5wn 30
$1000 U S 10-40s.....	99½	100 sh do.....	30⅜
$500 U S 7-30s Aug.	106½	100 sh do.....	s30 30⅛
$1000 do Juneone	105½	100 sh do	s30wn.. 30¼
$150 do.. July..	105½	500 sh do	lots..s30 30⅛
$2000 Un Can bs ...	23½	100 sh do	.....s30 30⅜
$1000 Pa R 2d mt 6s.	93½	400 sh do	.lots s30. 30⅜
$4000 N Pa R 6s.....	92	100 sh do	..... 30⅜
$800 Sch Nav 6s 82	88½	100 sh do	.s60wn. 30⅜
200 sh Get Pa R	b30 28	100 sh do	.....s30 30⅜
100 sh Reading R..	58½	100 sh do	.....b10 31
300 sh do....lts c.	58½	100 sh do	 31
300 sh do....lots.	58¾	100 sh do	.....s30 30
9 sh Penn R.....	57½	100 sh do	..... 31½
100 sh do....lots..	57½	16 sh Kentucky B	.101
344 sh do.....lots	57½	100 sh Big Mt.....	4½
300 sh Maple Sh. lots	2½	16 sh Girard Coll	eg. 28
5 sh Acad Music.	66		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 Phil 6s new..	99½	10 sh Acad Music..	70
$1700 do.....	99½	100 sh Cata pf.....	30½
$5200 do.....	99¾	200 sh do.....	30½
$8000 US 5-20s 65.	109½	100 sh do.....	s60 30
$2500 US 6s '81 reg.	112	500 sh Dalzell.....	½
$1000 Phil & Sun. 7s.	95	150 sh Big Mtn.....	4½
$1017 Pa 5s.....	95½	100 sh Maple Sh.....	2½
$1500 Un'n C bs....	24	307 sh Pa R R.....	57½

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s new..	99½	300 sh Reading	58⅜
$3000 N Pa 6s.....	92½	200 sh do.....	58½
100 sh Penn R.....	57½	500 sh Dalzell.....	½
60 sh Minehill.....	57½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144¾@145; Silver ⅛ and ¼. 137; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 111¾@112¼; do., coupon, 111¾@112¼; do., coupon, 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99½@99¾; do., coupon, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¼@106¾; do., 2d series, 106¼@106¾; do., 3d series, 106¼@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 114@114¼; Gold, 146¼@146¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, September 29.—The receipts of Timothy seed are small, and the article is in fair request, with sales at $3 75@4 25, the latter rate for small lots. Cloverseed ranges from $6 50 to $7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. Flaxseed is dull, and prices weak. Sales were made at $3 35@3 40.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $35 ₱ ton.

Flour is in steady demand for home consumption at full prices; but there is a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 500 bbls., including superfine, at $7 50@8 75; old and new stock extras at $8@11; Northwestern extra family at $12@12 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12 75@14 50, and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. 500 bbls. W. B. Thomas' extra sold on secret terms. Rye Flour is selling at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn is very little Wheat here, and it is held firmly at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania fair and choice Southern red at $2 80@3; white ranges from $2 90 to 3 25. Rye is unchanged; sales of Western at $1 13@1 15, and Pennsylvania at $1 12@1 16. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow and Western mixed at 99c.@$1 04. Oats remain without change; sales of 4000 bushels new Southern at 54c. afloat. No sales of Barley or Malt have been reported.

Whisky moves slowly with sales of Pennsylvania at $2 35, and Ohio at $2 44

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1866.

$100 REWARD.

Whereas, ELIZA M. MILLER, the wife of Milo Miller, residing at No. 924 Buttonwood street, was brutally murdered on Wednesday morning, September 19, 1866, at which time and place were missed, and probably stolen, one gold finger-ring, with a small plate on top, on which a scroll was engraved, and one black-handled razor, with the words "Odd Fellows' Razor" on the blade, and property of the said Milo Miller; and

Whereas, The recovery of the said articles is of the highest importance in identifying the murderer, the special attention of the Police Department, and all good citizens, is solicited to the facts as here set forth, and for the recovery of the above described property, or for information leading thereto, a reward of $100 will be paid, or $50 for either the ring or razor.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police,
S. W. cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Attest—J. HENRY BULKLEY,
Police Clerk. 9 29 1

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Shall the Voters of the North Have Equal Rights with the Voters of the South?

From the Tribune.

One of the great questions to be decided at the Congressional elections this fall, is whether the voters of the North shall obtain equal rights with the voters of the South, or whether they are satisfied that the abolition of slavery shall even increase the superior rights which the voters of the Southern States have thus far enjoyed under the Constitution. The matter is so plain that, properly presented, it cannot fail to be understood by the dullest intellect.

According to the law of the 23d of May, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population (which means the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, with the addition of three-fifths of all other persons) determined by the census of that year, and thereafter, should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the States. The number was, however, increased by the act of March 4, 1862, from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States:—Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. According to this apportionment, the Northern and Southern States had the following number of Congressmen:—

NORTHERN STATES.

California	3	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	31
Illinois	14	Ohio	19
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	6	Pennsylvania	24
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	10	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2	Total	156
New Hampshire	3		

SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	6	Missouri	9
Arkansas	3	North Carolina	7
Delaware	1	South Carolina	4
Florida	1	Tennessee	8
Georgia	7	Texas	4
Kentucky	9	The Virginias	11
Louisiana	5		
Maryland	5	Total	85
Mississippi	6		

Now that slavery is abolished, the three-fifths rule has, of course, to cease, and the new apportionment has either to be made upon the voting (white) population, as the Congressional amendment provides, or upon the total population, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress. Should the amendment not be adopted, and the 241 members, provided for by the act of 1862, divided among the States according to their total population, the South would gain nine members and the North would lose nine. The ratio of representation in this case would be 129,245, and the representation of the Northern and Southern States in Congress would be as follows:—

NORTHERN STATES.

California	3	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	29
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	10	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	22
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	9	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2	Total	147
New Hampshire	3		

SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	7	Missouri	9
Arkansas	3	North Carolina	8
Delaware	1	South Carolina	5
Florida	1	Tennessee	9
Georgia	8	Texas	5
Kentucky	9	The Virginias	12
Louisiana	6		
Maryland	5	Total	94
Mississippi	6		

It will be seen that in this case the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Ohio would each lose one, and the States of New York and Pennsylvania each two. On the other hand, the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia would each gain one. As the total voting population of the Northern States is 18,652,776, and of the Southern States 8,026,700, this would give in the Northern States one member for a voting population of 126,889, and in the Southern States one member for a voting population of 85,496. Those, therefore, who oppose the amendment, or who, at the approaching election, vote for Congressmen of the Johnson party, thereby vote that a voting population of 126,889 in the North shall have as much power as 85,496 Southerners, the immense majority of whom are unrepentant Rebels.

The Constitutional amendment, upon which the admission of the Southern States to Congress is made dependent, and with it the Republican party, insist that a voter in the Northern States shall count as much as in the Southern States. It, accordingly, the voting population be made the basis of representation, the ratio of representation would be 111,685, and the Northern and Southern States entitled to the following number of Congressmen:—

NORTHERN STATES.

California	7	New Hampshire	3
Connecticut	4	New Jersey	6
Illinois	15	New York	35
Indiana	11	Ohio	19
Iowa	6	Oregon	1
Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	24
Maine	6	Rhode Island	2
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	3
Michigan	7	Wisconsin	7
Minnesota	2		
Total			171

SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	4	Mississippi	2
Arkansas	3	Missouri	9
Delaware	1	North Carolina	5
Florida	1	South Carolina	2
Georgia	5	Tennessee	7
Kentucky	8	Texas	4
Louisiana	4	The Virginias	9
Maryland	5		
Total			70

It will be seen that in this case Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wisconsin will gain one representative each, Massachusetts two, and New York four.

Men of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, let it be well understood by every voter in your State, that the Republican Congressional ticket *means equal political rights for the voters North and South*, and that the ticket of the Democrats and the Johnson party *means superior rights of the Southern voters*. Every man who votes the opposition ticket thereby consents to have lesser rights than a voter in the Southern States; while every supporter of the Republican ticket insists that the Union men of the North shall have at least equal rights with the late Rebels. Is it possible that the issue between two such tickets is doubtful?

Will the South Accept the Best Attainable Terms?

From the Herald.

Very naturally the radical Copperhead organs and the radical niggerhead organs are acting together in opposition to the conservative Constitutional amendment, just as they aided and abetted each other before the war and during the war. We expected no less than this when we rescued the amendment from the oblivion to which it had been doomed by the radicals of both parties, and placed it clearly before the country as a vital, positive issue. It is because these radicals so bitterly oppose it that the masses of the people are becoming every day more enthusiastic in its favor. They remember that it was passed through Congress by conservative Republican votes and in spite of the open hostility of the ultra radicals, like Mr. Thad. Stevens, and they know that its adoption by the South now would be another great triumph over those extremists who desire to keep the Union divided in order to further their partisan plans at the next Presidential election. For this reason the more the radicals on both sides say against the amendment, the more the people find in it to endorse.

The radical Copperhead papers denounce the Constitutional amendment as "a sham, a swindle, and a lie." The radical niggerhead papers treat it in the same temper, and declare that "no leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of that amendment." This is the opinion of the extremists, and everybody knows that it is worth practically nothing. We ask the Southern States whether the opposition of the radicals is not one of the strongest arguments to induce them to ratify the amendment at once? They have been shown that the Constitutional amendment was adopted in Congress against the wishes of the radicals; they have seen that General Grant approves it; they have been informed that the delegation from the Cleveland Convention of soldiers and sailors endorsed it in their address to the President, and they have noticed that the Pittsburg Convention of soldiers and sailors embodied it in their platform, and forced Major-General Butler to report it, in spite of his recent ill-disguised hostility to so pacific a measure.

The prompt admission of Tennessee has proved to them that a State has only to ratify the amendment to be at once received into the Union. Here, then, is a plan of immediate restoration which is sanctioned by all the true friends of the South and opposed by all her enemies. Why should it not be accepted? Why do the Southern States hesitate and delay? Is it harder to be deprived of a few representatives in Congress by denying the negroes the franchise than to be deprived of representation altogether? Is it more grievous to give votes to the negroes, if that alternative be chosen, than to keep all the white men from the ballot-box? Will the South accept the best attainable terms as condensed in this amendment, or will the blood and burning policy of Parson Brownlow be preferred by Southern statesmen?

We tell the South that the conservative people of the North are a unit upon this amendment. It has been ratified by the Legislature of New Jersey, which is the only State about whose ratification there had been any doubt. In excluding leading Rebels from office, and forever repudiating the Rebel debt, it gives just those guarantees for our future peace and security that the North inexorably demands. Its provisions in regard to the apportionment of representation affects the Northern States as well as the Southern. If we accept it, why cannot the South? The time has passed when Northern voters will submit to see the negro counted as a man or three-fifths of a man when Representatives are apportioned, but treated as a nonentity when the votes are taken. One theory or the other must be abandoned. Either the negro must not be counted, or he must vote. We should like to hear a single reasonable argument against the justice of this provision. The South ought to be willing to accept it even if it were not a condition of reunion.

Under the circumstances it is not only a condition, but it is the best attainable condition. If the Southern people wait for something better they will be forced to take something worse. Let them refuse this amendment, which leaves the question of negro suffrage with the States, and the next move of the radicals will be to force upon them unconditional negro suffrage, with the alternative of continued exclusion, or perhaps the bayonet. The South was not satisfied with the Missouri compromise. The same error must not be repeated now. In case a more radical Congress is elected this fall, the mild terms of the Constitutional amendment will be superseded by more harsh conditions, and then what can the South do but submit?

There can be no second rebellion, and we no longer care for the bombast and braggadocia that used to affright our politicians. But if the Southern States ratify this amendment their representatives will be at once admitted to their seats in Congress, and will hold the balance of power. On the one side are incalculable evils; on the other a palpable advantage. The enemies of the South are those who urge the rejection of the amendment; the genuine friends of the South urge the acceptance of the best attainable terms in order to a speedy restoration. What will the South decide to do? Her fate is in her own hands.

The Democratic Party.

From the Times.

"The *Times* of yesterday chants a requiem over the Democratic party, most plaintive in tone, but most sadly out of time. In the course of its retreat from the truly national and patriotic position which it took up after the Philadelphia Convention, that journal repeats most of the meaningless abuse of Democrats which it indulged in during the war. There is the same careless confounding of government with administration, the same foolish charge of sympathy with the Rebellion, the same groundless accusation of partiality towards slavery. Can the *Times* be in earnest in declaring the Democratic party to be, or to have ever been, 'void of the spirit of progress, of reform, and of political liberty?' All its traditions before the war breathe that spirit. All its course during the war was inspired by the passion for legitimate progress, for regulated reform, for true and constitutional freedom. In its law-abiding position and its resolute action now, is to be found the only hope of real Union and national safety. What does it avail to taunt that great party with the mistakes of those more extravagant and erring spirits' whom, as an organization, it never followed nor avowed? Will the danger which the *Times* deplores, 'from the fanatical passions of extreme and reckless men' among the Republicans, be conjured away by all that stale railing against their opponents, which was exposed and derided even during the heat of the Rebellion? If the *Times* cannot find reasons or courage to meet the arguments of the radicals, it takes refuge in a safe but trivial pastime by raising old ghosts of Democratic mischief, for the sake of scolding them with spells as old and as empty."—*World.*

The "old ghosts of Democratic mischief" will not "down" for anybody's scolding. They will haunt the Democratic party and push its leaders from their stools for many a long day to come. The evil that political parties do lives after them; and the course pursued by the Democratic party, as a political organization, during the Rebellion, will no more be forgotten than was the Hartford Convention forgotten after the war of 1812. It is idle to claim that the party did not oppose the Government but only the Administration—that it was not aiding the Rebellion but only "regulating" the war waged against it. The people, in such emergencies, draw no nice distinctions. They see the existence of the nation at stake and the Government fighting to preserve it—those who *help* the Government are its friends—those who do not are its foes. That is their record, and they must abide by it.

The record of the Democratic party during the war is disloyal and unpatriotic. We speak not of individuals, but the party in its organized action. Its conventions, State and National—the action of its representatives—the speeches of its office-holders and candidates, the language of its orators and its presses, were all calculated and intended to embarrass and cripple the Government—not to aid, support, and strengthen it—in its life and death struggle. The Democratic party opposed the draft. It denounced the arrest and imprisonment of spies and sympathizers with treason in the North. It made itself everywhere the champion and defender of those who, in the loyal States, sought to give aid and comfort to the Rebels in the South. Vallandigham, in Ohio, was arrested, tried, and punished for dissuading soldiers from enlisting, for encouraging desertions, and for other flagrant violations of the law, perpetrated in aid of the Rebellion; and the Democratic party of that State not only denounced his punishment as an act of tyranny, but made him the Democratic candidate for Governor—thus distinctly espousing and indorsing his acts as their own. Governor Seymour, in this State, wrote a letter declaring, in substance, that it was more important to put down the Government for its treatment of Vallandigham, than to put down the Rebellion; and the Democratic party made him their Governor. So it was everywhere. The Democratic party throughout the North, in all its party action, took ground against the Government, and practically and substantially in aid of the Rebellion.

We are quite willing to concede that the Democratic party sees its error now, and would gladly retrieve it. It began to repent immediately after the war was closed, and tried to change its ground. The resolutions adopted at the Democratic State Convention last year were in the main sound and patriotic—such as commanded the assent of Union men. But instead of acting with Union men, they clung to their own organization and strove resolutely to perpetuate their party power. At Philadelphia they went a step further, and while accepting a declaration of principles in substantial harmony with the action of the Union party during the war, professed a willingness to lay aside all party projects, and join, under new auspices and a new organization, with men of all parties to carry those principles into practical effect. But no sooner did the State Convention meet than the old party flag was run up, the old party leaders took command, and the old craft, with all sail set, made straight for the old Democratic port. The Convention had not a thought beyond party success and the plunder to be thus enjoyed.

The people understand this game and intend to block it. They do not mean to replace the Democratic party in power. They will not reward it for its disloyalty, nor will they trust it with interests to which in the past it has proved so faithless. It is with them not a question of argument, but of confidence. They care nothing for Democratic resolutions, speeches, professions, or promises—they will not trust the Democratic party.

The *Word* objects to an impeachment of the profession, spirit, and temper of the Democratic party. But in what single instance has that party made itself the champion of any great reform? When has it favored measures for purifying society of its evils—for remedying great and flagrant wrongs—for educating, assisting, and elevating the ignorant, the poor, and the degraded? For a long series of years the Democratic party has had absolute and undisputed sway in this city; in what beneficent statutes or institutions do we find the monument of its regard for the morals, the manners, or the peace and good order of this great community? What has it done to protect society against drunkenness, profligacy, crime, vice, and misery in every form?

Is it not notorious that every effort made by those most solicitous for the public welfare, for the suppression of vice and immorality, meets its most formidable foe in the Democratic party? The city struggled for years against that party to secure a decent police department. It was in the teeth of its most strenuous hostility that we secured a commission to protect newly landed emigrants from wholesale robbery, and at the present time the Democratic party is putting forth all its energies to break down the Health Board and the Excise Commission, by which alone we have any hope of protecting the community against the most fearful evils, physical and moral, by which great societies are ever afflicted.

We certainly do not misstate the case when we say that the Democratic party, in its organized political action, is the inveterate foe of all moral and social progress and elevation. It seeks always to use the vices of men, not to cure them. It panders to the worst appetites and passions, because it can make them minister to its advantage. And in its political action, its impulses have been equally alien to the spirit of freedom. Its temper towards the colored race has always been narrow, illiberal, and cruel—in sympathy with their oppressors, never with those who have sought their elevation and advancement. In a word, the Democratic party has never sought anything higher or better than its own aggrandizement. It has never yielded to the impulses of philanthropy, which, however mistaken they may sometimes be, are always nobler than calculations of selfish advantage, as springs and motives of public action.

The Democratic party has fallen behind the spirit and temper of the age. It has lost the confidence of the intelligent, public-spirited, aspiring loyalty of the nation. And so long as it clings to its old organization and its old traditions, it will find that this confidence can never be regained.

Personalities in Politics.

From the Nation.

We have received from friendly sources letters, couched not always in respectful language, representing the error and even the sinfulness of our occasional strictures on men who represent ideas which we ourselves earnestly advocate, and are champions of causes which we with them hold dear. Without going into a detailed defense of our own criticisms, which might be unsatisfactory to our correspondents, we will attempt to state the principle we have adopted for our guidance, and have tried, possibly without invariable or absolute success, to act on. In this country, where there is no standard of political opinion fixed by authority, supported by government, or made venerable by tradition, but where opinion, even on primary questions, is, by means of debate and discussion, continually a-making, it is of first moment that all political and social doctrines should be tried on their merits by rational criticism. The party press, especially in party times, cannot be expected to do this, for it is engaged in working up particular cases, in meeting special emergencies, and in assailing or defending immediate points.

It must, therefore, sink the fundamental to some degree in the transient; must not be too nice in distinctions or over-fine in qualifications; and, having to carry an issue, must bring up at the moment all the forces within reach, though in doing so it weaken for the time the strength of important posts. Hence it becomes the more urgent duty of the independent press to look after these prime interests, to take ideas at their essential value, to try principles by their weight in the scales of judgment, to winnow the wheat from the chaff with which party discussions cover the mental surface of the time, and to contribute something, week by week, to the sum of rational relief on which the community must live and grow, if it is to live and grow according to the law of its civilization. The office of clear, candid, comprehensive, independent criticism, as judicial as it is possible to make it, cannot be held in too high esteem. If we cannot have it, we cannot have well-grounded political convictions, but shall be torn up from the roots by every convulsion of party passion.

It is admitted that such criticism of principles cannot be carried on without some criticism of the men who represent and maintain them. Personalities are necessarily involved in our politics, for it is often extremely difficult to separate ideas from the peculiarities of the men who initiate or sustain them. Those peculiarities are not seldom an element in the composition of the ideas, so that we are unable to decide what a doctrine is worth till we have rendered account of the characteristics of its exponents, in so far as they are involved in the question at issue. If Mr. Wendell Phillips assumes an air of infallibility not always justified by the facts or arguments at his command, no personal admiration of him should tempt a fair mind to put that feature out of view. If Mr. Thaddeus Stevens allows a passionate enthusiasm to mislead his judgment in a case of vital concern, justice demands that such an element should be noted and allowed for.

If Mr. Charles Sumner permits his convictions to run into dogmatism, and lends the undue force of a vehement temper to the momentum of his argument, the truth is more than Mr. Sumner; and he would be the last to desire that a respect for his character, ability, or magnificent service should blind any one to the mischief that might follow an unnoticed flaw in his mental constitution. If Mr. Horace Greeley, in the heat of a momentous canvass, gives undue license to his extraordinary power as a partisan writer, and mixes too much polemical animus with his discussions, it is but fair that the public should understand that too, and should learn to discriminate between the arguments of the thinker and the "points" of the political leader.

If it be urged that in this way we injure the influence of the ablest and noblest leaders, we reply that our purpose is to estimate that influence precisely, and reduce it within its just dimensions. No leader should have an undue influence through the force of his personal magnetism; no man should have an illegitimate influence through the trick of his talent; no man, on one side or the other, should enjoy an influence through his weaknesses or defects which he could not exert through his powers and virtues; and if the former conceal, displace, or counteract the latter, the public should be saved from such a misfortune by timely criticism. The men we have mentioned will always exert, through their ability, a merited and mighty influence, which the pruning-knife of criticism will, instead of impairing, help to make sound and wholesome for permanent use. Though even of such influence the educators of the people should be reasonably jealous, for just so far as it obtains sway it interferes with the independent investigation of opinions.

But this criticism of personal qualifications that we advocate as necessary to the attainment of correct judgments is a very different thing from the criticism of private character that is resorted to for the compassing of party ends. That is as unjustifiable as the other is indispensable. The moral character of a man is rarely implicated directly, or within the scope of our observation, in his political or social opinions, and we hold it to be as unwise as it is unfair, unkind, and uncharitable to confound questions of opinion with questions of purpose, intention, or motive. To say that a change of policy implies a change of heart; that the abandonment of a party on a temporary issue is equivalent to the desertion of a great moral principle; that a mistake is a fall, and a blunder an apostasy; to call a man a traitor, hypocrite, fool, knave, abandoned villain, and whelp of sin because he does not repeat the party creed word for word, or tread in file the beeline of party tactics, or consent to swallow the smallest grain of inference prescribed by the party physicians—is one of those outrageous absurdities which honest men cannot abide patiently; and the habit, so common as to be invariable among us, of ascribing baseness, meanness, avarice, cunning, ambition, and whatever other turpitude can be imagined—or, in default of turpitude idiocy, lunacy, softening of the brain—not to political opponents merely, but to those who are but remotely suspected of being political opponents, calls for the severest condemnation of right-minded men. No cause deserves to thrive that has recourse to personal slander and random vituperation. No cause can be intelligently advocated on those terms. A man's motives are his own. Till he chooses to declare them, we are bound to give him credit for good ones. No party monopolizes character. The purest men—John Newton, for instance, or Las Casas—have committed terrible blunders, and still have remained pure men. The most selfish men have been saved from blunders by their astuteness, but have been base men still. We have our own deliberate opinion of Andrew Johnson as a statesman, administrator, politician, thinker, orator, and it is not a high one, as all our readers know. Indeed, we may say, it could not well be made lower. Still, as a man, we believe him to be honest in deeming himself a true lover of the Union, a firm defender of the Constitution, a loyal friend of republican liberty, a champion of popular rights. To call him a Judas, a Mephistopheles, a "besotted sans-culotte," helps to no explanation of his position; that is sufficiently accounted for by his temperament, birth, education, experience as a Tennesseean. That he is limited, coarse, passionate, aggressive, stubborn, fanatical, all can see, and all can understand why he cannot be anything else. That is our misfortune, but it is not his sin. To say it, is simply to say what his antecedents justify us in saying; but it is not to asperse his motives or to blacken his character. His character may be as good as any man's under his conditions.

If we may analyze Mr. Johnson without calumniating him, and denounce his policy without dooming him to the traitor's hell, how much more easily can we do so in the case of Mr. Beecher, whose antecedents are so different, whose temperament is so much finer, whose character is cast in so much grander mould, whose history has been written in such luminous letters, whose career has been so magnificent as preacher, thinker, reformer, man, whose sympathies have been so true, whose purposes have been so steadfast, whose words have been so outspoken, so unequivocal, so consistent, on all the great issues of the generation. We have said before, and we say again, that in our judgment he has committed a grave mistake, most unfortunate and mischievous to himself and to the country. He is virtually giving aid and comfort to his old enemies, and is lending the immense weight of his name, we will not say of his character, to the cause which he has been fighting grandly for twenty-five years. Shall we declare, then, that he is a "false clergyman," that "he belongs to that class of ministers who suppose that in order to be a politician it is advisable to turn their backs on morals and religion," that "he is a foolish preacher who wishes to make out a case," that "he is not so shallow that he altogether forgets to be knavish," that in discussing the condition of the freedmen, he shows "the extreme of heartlessness and baseness?" That were a poor compliment to human nature. Then history goes for nothing, and character goes for nothing; the record of a lifetime may be blotted by the misconception of an hour; a foolish word is to outweigh a whole career of deeds; and a splendid life, built up on earnestness, devotion, and consecrated ability, is to be blackened and ruined by a hurried letter. What is the use of making a character if the venom of partisan detraction can spoil it in a day, if years of strenuous life are not good against the foolish interference of a demagogue?

It is an insult to intelligence to say that Mr. Beecher's most unfortunate position can only be explained on the theory of his personal infidelity to his convictions. No doubt a man of his influence has been sought by men of the President's party, whose ingenious representations had a momentary effect on a mind naturally disposed to listen to all sides of an argument, jealous of narrowness, on its guard against its own bias, and prone to give generous interpretations to opposing views. Then, again, Mr. Beecher is rather a man of impulse than a man of intellect, a poet rather than a statesman, or politician, or philosopher. His opinions no more contain his feelings than his feelings contain his opinions. Such men always indulge in vagaries from the excess of their enthusiasm; they are fond of straying off into side-paths, under the lead of a fancy; but the very frequency of their aberrations proves that they are sure of finding the high road at any moment. But whether this be so or not, it is not necessary, and if it is not necessary it is not wise, to implicate the character of a powerful man, or of a man not powerful in his political views, especially when political views are shifting their bearings as they do with us. Character is a permanent force, good for all emergencies and needful at all times. We cannot afford to play fast and loose with it; if we do, we must in the time of greatest need. The world will not be three months older before these very calumniators will wish the calumny had never been uttered, will be glad to enthrone the man they slandered in the highest seats of popular regard, and will be as irrational in calling in his personal influence as they are now in ruling it out. Opinions pass, tactics alter, issues are dropped, views dissolve; but it is of the utmost moment that well-earned personal influence should be carefully guarded and cherished: for, whatever besides may be on the wrong side, that is ever on the right. It is the supreme of folly to kill what may help a generation in order to secure point for a paragraph.

Is our position, then, a plain one? For the sake of impartial criticism, in the interest of sober principles, that questions at issue may be kept well defined and clear, that doctrines may be argued on their merits, that injustice may be avoided, that personal reputation may be unscathed and personal honor respected, that the right of free discussion may be maintained inviolate, and that the community may preserve reverence for its great and good men, at the same time that men learn reliance on their own judgments, we enter our protest against the prevalent introduction of personalities into politics. If our politics are ever to become noble, the practice must be abandoned. Sensitive men, and the most sensitive men are apt to be the finest, will shrink from the struggle with bullies and bruisers, and will leave the conduct of public affairs to the mob of unprincipled schemers. Already the habitual resort to personal vituperation operates as a terror to fair-mindedness, as a bounty on hypocrisy, as a bribe to apostasy; for none but the best can face it, and the best will not choose to face it. Every man has an interest in the politics of this country. Every good man has a sacred interest in their nobleness, and they who make it their profession to have politics in their especial charge should see to it that the good men who are interested in politics have weight according to their goodness, and that good men who are not interested become so.

The White Feather.

From the Independent.

The National Committee of the Republican party have issued an address to the American people. "The decree of a council," said Cotton Mather, "hath no more force than there is force in the reason of it." With sorrow, we pronounce the Committee's address repugnant to the moral sense of those American citizens who are inflexibly determined not to compromise impartial suffrage. This most solemn of reasons, therefore, confronts the Committee's address with condemnation. The country is in too critical a condition, the safety of Southern loyalists is too greatly imperilled, the peace and order of the future are too gravely threatened, to permit this address, so inadequate to the present situation, to go forth as representing, as pledging, and particularly as binding the radical party. God grant that the great party of liberty shall prove braver than its half-hearted leaders!

Fellow-countrymen, let us consider.

For eighteen months the daily topic of men's talk has been the reconstruction of the Union. Unanimity of opinion does not prevail. Opposing plans divide the nation into opposing parties, and subdivide parties into opposing sections. The Republican party is divided between the advocates of readmission without securing the negro's political rights, and the advocates of readmission only after the guarantee of impartial suffrage. At the first sound of the trumpet in this war of debate, we took our place under the banner of equal rights. We joined the cause not to desert it, not to betray it, not to compromise it, but to fight for it till the victory.

It is a sacred cause; the cause of liberty and justice; the cause of honor, magnanimity, and charity; the cause of peace and good-will. The noblest men of the nation are its champions; the noblest women are petitioners to heaven for benediction upon it. In New England and on the prairies, bereaved families, who are mourning with a proud grief over slain soldiers of liberty, recoil in their heart of hearts at any less ample fruition of the war than a settlement just, safe, and final. That settlement must include the political equality of American citizens, without questioning God's wisdom in varying the colors of "the human face divine." Planting their feet on the one true corner-stone of reconstruction, the radical party are not to be driven from it, not to be persuaded from it, not to be ensnared from it.

They may, or may not, be a majority of the loyal North; the question of numbers remains to be settled by trial; but, whether they prove a majority or minority, they are not made of the fibre of cowards, and they will never surrender. Seeing their opportunity, they mean to seize it; knowing their strength, they mean to exercise it; believing in their cause, they mean to win it. At this moment the sky of promise is bright with a sacred light, wherein we discern anew the golden emblem, "By this sign conquer."

This journal and its legion of friends—whom may God bless!—having taken this position from the beginning, are resolved to maintain it to the end. Therefore, when the National Committee of the Republican party unroll their official scroll, asking us to consent to a compromise of principle, asking us to pledge the Republican vote of next November to a reconstruction on the inadequate basis of the pending amendment, asking us to leave the negro's political rights not only unsecured, but undemanded, we can only exclaim, Heaven forbid! The radical party, both North and South, regards the pending amendment as a proper measure—a measure which it advocates with pleasure and earnestness—but it regards it as no more adapted to a basis of reconstruction than would be a tariff bill, or a fishery treaty, or a neutrality law.

The mere amendment will not "reconstruct" anything; it will leave things as they are. It will not alter, one whit, the present relation of the white Rebel to the black loyalist. It holds out a faint and far-off temptation to enfranchise the blacks, just as the Constitution of 1789 held out, through its three-fifths clause, a faint and far-off temptation to abolish slavery. Slavery was not abolished under the mild influence of temptation, but under the strong influence of compulsion; and the negro's enfranchisement will not be achieved by such temptation, but by such compulsion. Accordingly, the radical party, North and South, white and black, can assent to no reconstruction short of impartial suffrage.

Is Congress already committed to a less perfect plan? Not at all. Congress is not committed for or against impartial suffrage. It has not tied its hands against the future. It is free to act as the emergency may require. It, next winter, it shall choose to make impartial suffrage the condition of restoration, it can do so, and Christian souls will cry Amen! We know personally every prominent member of Congress, and we know that the leaders do not mean to admit the unadmitted States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover, we know personally the leading radicals of the Republican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intention of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the National Committee say, that on condition of adopting the amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, "the door stands invitingly open" for the ten other States, is to make a promise to the ear to break it to the hope. There *is* a door, however, that *does* "stand invitingly open;" and whenever these States shall choose to enter through it they will be received with shouts, thanksgivings, and benedictions; it is the golden gate of impartial justice.

Is it asked, Why then was Tennessee admitted on the basis of the amendment? In the first place, Tennessee ought not to have been admitted on such a basis; her admission was a mingled crime and blunder. But the apology which Congress made for her admission was, that her attitude was exceptional—that her case was not to be a precedent for the ten other States. Already the admission of Tennessee without impartial suffrage proves the peril of admitting any of the other States except on this only safe condition. Her Legislature is about to remedy the deficiency of Congress, by enacting impartial suffrage at the next session. The Tennesseeans who asked for the admission of their State without impartial suffrage, said at Philadelphia that no remaining State of the ten could be safely admitted except with this guarantee.

We therefore repeat that Congress is not pledged, either by any existing offer of terms to the unreconstructed States, or by the precedent of Tennessee, to make the Constitutional amendment the basis of restoration. Even the New York *Times*, of Monday, September 24, acknowledges this fact. It says:—

"The adoption or rejection of the amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or rejection of members from the Southern States. A bill providing for their admission on condition of its adoption was rejected by the House, and even if every Southern State should ratify the amendment to-morrow, Congress has not pledged itself in any way thereupon to admit their representatives in Congress."

This is true. To say, therefore, with the Syracuse Republican Convention, or with the address of the National Republican Committee, that Congress will restore the ten waiting States if these States adopt the amendment, is to misrepresent the issue.

Admirable is the National Committee's logic, compact and iron-bound, to prove the power of Congress over the question of reconstruction. We joyfully assent to the argument. But, if Congress has an absolute right to dictate the basis of reconstruction, then what right has the National Committee to pledge and bind Congress in advance? Is Congress, after rejecting the dictation of the President, to submit to the dictation of the National Committee? In the name of the radical party, whose heart we know and who voice we speak, we repudiate the Committee's pledge to the Rebels as wholly unauthorized, invalid, and void.

Look at the following passage from the Committee's address:—

"'But, say some, 'this section of the pending amendment is designed to *coerce* the South into according suffrage to her blacks.' Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer *bribe* them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina:—'If you persistently restrict all power to your 300,000 whites, we must insist that these no longer balance, in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 Northern white freemen, but only 300,000. If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do, and rewarded you for so doing.'"

Can anything be more humiliating than to see the National Committee of the Republican party thus humbly kneeling at the feet of the "aristocracy" of the South? Do we employ a National Committee for the purpose of finding arguments against "coercing" the South? Has the Republican party no higher duty to the negro than simply to "notify the ruling caste that we will no longer *bribe* them to keep their blacks in serfdom?" Is the Republican party keeping its solemn pledge to its four million allies by now saying to their former masters, "If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you to do so"? If the negro were a white man, instead of a black, the National Committee would never have thought of thus degrading him below the level of a Rebel.

Coercing the South, forsooth! Did we not *coerce* the South into abrogating the ordinances of secession? Did we not *coerce* the South into repudiating the Rebel debt? Did we not *coerce* the South into ratifying the prohibitory amendment? Without *coercion*, would the South have done these things? No. Neither, without *coercion*, will the South enact impartial suffrage. Look at it! This committee thinks that, in order to achieve impartial suffrage, we ought not to *coerce*, but *bribe*, the South! What will history say of the victorious war party of the North, it, after executing a policy of coercion towards secession, coercion towards the Rebel debt, coercion towards the prohibitory amendment, it attempted only a policy of bribery towards the negro? Which is of greater consequence in God's sight, the repudiation of the Rebel debt or the enfranchisement of the negro? Are millions of citizens of less consequence than millions of dollars? Is money of more worth than man? Have the National Committee forgotten how our Lord said that two sparrows are sold for a farthing; but that men are of more value than many sparrows?

If the only issue of the fall campaign is to elect such Republicans as will make the pending amendment the condition of restoration, why then is it needful that only Republicans and not Democrats should be chosen? Multitudes of Democrats would gladly be elected to Congress on a pledge to make the amendment the ultimatum to the South. This is the New York *Herald's* ground. This is the ground of all those Democrats who are secretly groaning over President Johnson and his speeches. The great duty of the fall is to elect Republicans—nay, to elect the most radical of Republicans—and why? Because the nation needs, and means to have, a Congress staunch and immovable for equal rights. The unanimous appeal of the Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia, representing the whole ten unreconstructed States, speaks with a pathos that ought to melt all hearts:—

"We declare that there can be no security for us or our children—there can be no safety for the country against the fell spirit of slavery now organized in the form of serfdom—unless the Government, by national and appropriate legislation, enforced by national authority, shall confer on every citizen in the States we represent the American birthright of impartial suffrage and equality before the law. This is the one all-sufficient remedy."

Are not these words solemn, noble, and just? Do not they far outshine the tarnished proclamation of the National Committee? Let the Republican party ask itself one thoughtful question:—Ought we to reconstruct the ten remaining States so as to protect, or so as to destroy, the lives, property, and happiness of their loyal people? But if these ten States are to be reconstructed in the interest of loyalty, instead of treason, then let the unanimous demand of the Southern loyalists take the place of the less worthy appeal of the National Committee. If, after our pleasant fortune of a week's sojourn at Philadelphia with the noble representatives of the ten unreconstructed States, during which we learned their purposes and gauged their hearts, we had come home only to strike hands with the policy of the National Committee—a policy which the Southern loyalists came to the North to plead against as totally inadequate to their needs—we should account ourselves little less than treacherous to the best tried and most suffering friends of this republic.

We say nothing in criticism of the good men who have signed the National Committee's address. Some of these signers are enshrined in our inmost heart—men whom we honor and revere. How these lovers of justice can assent to such a policy of compromise is undoubtedly explained and excused to their own minds, if not to ours. Horace Greeley gave to this address his revision and his name; but not his heart. His heart is hungry for justice, and craves more than the Committee's husk. Lieutenant-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, signed it; but his honored name is almost a synonym for equal rights. Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, signed it; but we well know that his profound convictions are for impartial suffrage. It is with heaviness of spirit that we find so many clear-sighted men holding back half their thoughts in a time when the country so urgently needs to hear every voice that can speak for impartial suffrage. Will the Republican party be injured by plain speech? No; it will be helped. But, whether helped or hindered, are we to give up to party what was meant for mankind? "Duties are ours," said old Philip Henry, "the result is God's." The duty of the Republican party is to reject the pledge made by the National Committee. The result may be safely left to the Great Disposer of events, "who doeth all things well." Oh! ye of little faith! Never were thirsty pilgrims so willing to be led to a fountain of living waters, as the radical party of this nation are now willing to be led to the safe ground of impartial justice. Therefore hear the voice of the Lord:—"Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward."

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[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

SPIRITUALISM.

What are the Practical Reasons Why an Intelligent Investigator Should Become a Spiritualist?

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Ballou, Delivered at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Streets, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Upon commencing his lecture Dr. Ballou said:—Friends, the theme announced for this evening's discourse is constituted in these words:—*What are the practical reasons why an intelligent investigator should become a spiritualist?* We are exhorted by the Apostle Paul, in his First Epistle to the Thessalonians, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." In addressing you on this subject I shall do best, probably, to speak from my own stand-point, and somewhat in accordance with my own experience and observations in relation to the general subject. What is a spiritualist—a spiritualist of our day? He is one who is convinced, and firmly believes, that departed human spirits frequently commune with and manifest themselves in this state of flesh and blood. Whoever is convinced of this—whoever is satisfied in his own mind that this is true in our own time, is a spiritualist in the sense of this theme. He may believe more or less in regard to the philosophies and to the various speculations in which spiritualists indulge; may stand in different positions with regard to the claims of every other subject and question, but if he is firmly convinced that departed spirits do sometimes and frequently in our day communicate with and manifest themselves to mankind in the flesh, he is entitled to be called a spiritualist. What do I mean by an intelligent investigator? An investigator is one who examines into and searches out the evidences and reasons for any proposition which is submitted to him. An intelligent investigator is of course one who is competent to enter upon this searching examination understandingly.

Some are fixed religionists, who wish to know nothing more concerning this subject than they suppose they have had revealed to them in the Bible and other sacred books. They look upon spiritual manifestations, if they are really to be regarded as such, as special interpositions of Providence, and have made up their minds that no such interpositions take place in our day. They look upon it as a kind of sacrilege to inquire whether it is true that departed spirits manifest themselves to men in the flesh now. We have thoroughly learned men who are Sadducees, well-instructed and educated men and women, who seem to scorn and condemn it.

Some sneer at ghosts. Some sneer at the subject as if it was beneath their respect, only deserving of their contempt. All such persons as these are unfit to be investigators, because they set out despising the whole thing, and what is worse they have despised it on the very ground that they are educated and well-instructed people, and that it is only for fools and crazy men to look into this matter. Then you have a great multitude of downright skeptics who are just as certain that there is nothing out of flesh and blood that has any intelligence, as they are that they take a drink.

Then we have large multitudes of people that have followed to the grave the hearse that bore away these friends, and in many instances they spurn the idea that they exist hereafter. They throw it aside as a matter of no importance. Some of them distinctly say that they do not wish any further acquaintance with their departed friends. They hope it is well with them, but they don't care to have any further knowledge of them; and they look upon us who are interested in such things as crazy-headed men and women.

Then there are those who have parted with very near and dear friends, who would give the solid globe if they had an assurance of their future existence. There are those who ask themselves, whence came I and whither do I go? What will be my state when the coffin encloses my remains and the grave receives my body? They grasp at everything that promises them this assurance. Now I belong to that class of persons. Do you belong to the same class?

I do not call a man or woman an intelligent investigator who is prejudiced, hard-headed, and disposed to battle with evidence at every step. It may be asked what the speaker wishes to set forth as proper evidence in this cause. I should say that there ought to be evidence in believing by the senses. I would take the testimony of a sufficient number of credible witnesses; that is, men or women who have seen, or heard, or felt, or known, and whose testimony agrees in facts.

Then I would say there is that which may be called circumstantial evidence; that applies to my own case. You will observe I am speaking from my own standpoint, just as if I had gone through this investigation. I felt bound to make myself assured that a spirit manifestation, of whatever kind, purported to be such, was not a trick of legerdemain nor slight-of-hand; but that it was a reality. For instance, if I heard rappings, I had to satisfy myself that those rappings were not made by machinery contrivance of any kind. If I saw a stand move in that manner (the speaker here pushed the stand backwards and forwards), as I have seen them, I would inquire whether it was moved by wires, whether it was under the control of some ingenious individual who was undertaking to play a trick upon me, and assure myself that there was no flesh or muscular power applied to it!

I have five general reasons why an intelligent investigator should become a spiritualist. I believe that departed spirits frequently in our day, as well as in the past, manifest themselves, and communicate with living beings. There are a number of well-authenticated cases of manifestation of spirits in our day.

When I began to investigate this question, I had the good fortune to have residing in my immediate neighborhood a young lady who was developed as a "medium." I knew the family and the young lady. I had known her from a mere child. She assured me there was no trickery about it, that it was substantially what it purported to be, so far as she was concerned. On a certain occasion I was at a neighbor's of mine, and close by him there was a circle society, and the young lady was the medium.

I went in on an errand, and was about to leave the room when they called on the table for the alphabet, and it was spelled right out. I waited a little while to propose something to him (the spirit). This purported to come from a man whose name was Ellis Howard, a man whom I had known, and who had been for several years in the spirit land. They asked if the spirit should select a text for me for the next Sabbath. I said yes.

Then there came a loud knocking and the word *the* was spelled. Then there was a dead stop. The table was moved around in that manner. (Pushing the table around violently.) This indicated another spirit, whose name was Dwenry, with whom I had had intercourse. He said it was impossible for him to make those raps, he could move the tables, but could not make the raps. Then said I, "Since you are here—where is my friend, who makes the alphabet?" "Oh!" he replied, "he will be back in a few moments."

I went into conversation with him then. In a little while came the strange signals, which immediately began with the alphabet, and spelled out the 12th and 13th verses of the 2d chapter of the First Corinthians. I asked the spirit if he would be in the church, and he replied that he would. The time for the sermon came. We began singing the hymn, when the rapper appeared at the table near me, keeping time to every hymn that was sung, and remaining throughout the entire service.

The speaker then proceeded to narrate his experience with trance mediums at considerable length, relating the following, among other incidents:—

A few years ago I was in Boston. Before I started for home my wife and myself made up a number of questions in the names of different spirit friends. We placed them in a box and prepared ourselves as we understood was required. We wanted everything to be satisfactory.

I had a friend once who was on his death-bed, and we agreed to hold communication. He had taken the trouble, through his love of me, to have a portrait of myself painted. That hung up in his room. We fixed on the name *portrait* as the word to be given. He died shortly after, and it so happened that his name was in this box. He had been dead for two years at the time, and I had tried every way to hold communication with him, but without effect. But at last he answered the call. He said he had been trying a long time to communicate, but he never succeeded.

I asked him how I could tell he was the one he represented himself to be. He then spelled out the word p-o-r-t-r-a-i-t. Then he addressed himself through the medium with the greatest satisfaction and joy. He bid me go on, that the angels of God were with me, and hoped I would not be discouraged at anything I met. I had never mentioned the word to anybody. What could I say to that? Was there personality? Was there probable identity there? I have been asked, "Are you sure these things do not all come from the devil?"

If they did come from the devil—if there is any devil to cause them—I am very thankful that he has come out and made himself known. I heard of him long ago. I want to know if he can move others, if he is really extant. I do not want him to be outside.

My friends, I tell you it is an absurdity to ask such a question as that.

I do not want you to swallow all that I say; look at the subject, and be convinced. I am telling you what I think an intelligent investigator ought to be. What is the use of saying anything more? I could stand here all night and talk to you on this subject. I have gone through all that is necessary. I have said it in a simple, plain way, and I have said it just as it was in my mind. Despite the jeers and scoffs of a portion of the community, I am not afraid to walk the streets and proclaim that I am a flat and a square spiritualist.

The speaker continued for about an hour and a half, eliciting the profoundest attention from his auditors. It was evident from their demeanor that they had the fullest faith in what they heard.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING—SPEECH OF COLONEL R. S. MATTHEWS.—National Hall was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of an address by Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore. At the appointed hour John Goforth, Esq., was called on to take the chair. He thanked the audience for the compliment thus conferred upon him, and took pleasure in introducing a distinguished champion of human rights, Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, who was received with great applause.

Before this audience, and in view of the many issues which distract the public mind, Col. Matthews felt that a braver heart and older head should occupy the stand on this occasion. He commenced by alluding to the peculiar position of public affairs at the present time. He was opposed to committing the Government to men who had for over five years been the open advocates of human slavery. Not only was he opposed to that party, but he was opposed to every man who did not put himself in opposition to that party.

It had never administered the Government aright, and has always sanctioned that which tended to injure its best interests. He was opposed to all such men, because he loved that which had been the admiration and refuge of the oppressed.

The people of his State were not as harmless as the dove, but when the candidates put up by those of his State did not sanction that which was directly right, he would oppose it.

If this is a republican form of government, those who live under it can claim that which brings to them the greatest amount of happiness. Governments are intended as the dispensers of the greatest blessings to those who live under their influence. Governments which do not tenderly put their hands on the heads of those who are their subjects, and offer to them such protection as they have a right to expect, are not answering the ends for which they are intended.

Believing that impartial suffrage is right, therefore, he was in favor of it whenever it could be brought about for the best interests of the governed. The enemies of the Republican party are in favor of restricted suffrage. It is a mere question of power with them. They wish to lodge the power in the hands of the few, and thus keep back from the ballot-box those who have as good right to vote as those who oppose impartial suffrage.

If some of those who have opposed this liberty were in the South, they would not refuse to unite themselves to those who are of the colored race in the holy bonds of matrimony. He would not trust them. (Laughter and applause.)

If you take those who have been instrumental in crushing the interests of the colored man, and place them under some crowned head of Europe, they would bow down in reverence, and worship their masters. The Democratic party has risen and sunk.

At the bullets of the South, surrender of General Lee, and at various times during the war has it shown its hideous head. (Laughter and applause.) They showed themselves in the Wigwam in this city. They have appeared, and then all of a sudden have sunk into oblivion, to all human appearance. Their recent meeting at the Wigwam was but a spiritual meeting; they buried themselves in what they call the National Union party. They have run about like ghosts, wrapping themselves up in gauze, such as appears around the chandeliers in your Continental and other hotels.

Mr. Doolittle was there too. He made one very large joke when he asked to be allowed to read a telegram in the following words:—"The Administration candidate has been elected in Colorado." (Great applause.) And the next morning he was obliged to announce a telegram of a different kind. (Renewed laughter.) Again, when it was announced that Massachusetts and South Carolina would walk arm-in-arm into the Wigwam this was another ghost. (Tremendous applause.)

Who made that Convention? Who gave it all the brains that it had? Andrew Johnson, Doolittle, and men of that kind. They carried the whole Convention through for the sole purpose of defrauding the American people. It was false in appropriating to it the name of the National Union party, when there were but few who were there who could be indorsed as national men.

There were few loyal men there as the delegates, but the majority of the men from the North and the South who were the representatives of these sections were disloyal.

When the President took upon himself the oath of office in the beastly state he was in, he knew that the loyal party of the country would not support him, and therefore he got up the Convention which represented his policy, and was held in this city.

The party which upholds him is the great party of traitors North and South. It may be said of Mr. Johnson that he made a good tailor, but he has made a very poor President. He (the speaker) only wished Mr. Johnson had continued a tailor. He did not wish thus to speak. He was one of the electors of his State, and had cast his vote for Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, but he was now compelled, through the acts of Mr. Johnson, to speak his mind, as his record had been one of disgrace.

The men who are his friends have taken hold upon the throat of our Government. They have killed our fathers and sons. Shall we, then, take them to our embrace? He (the speaker) was not in favor of such a course as that which the policy of the President had laid out for the people.

He has refused to hang Jefferson Davis, and would this day let him go. He has asked Mr. Chase to hang him. Who has made Mr. Chase the Jack Ketch of the Government? (Laughter.) He has denounced the Congress of the United States as a Rump Congress, and he has told the people that he did not intend to execute the laws passed by them.

The speaker then continued at great length, during which he contrasted the advantages of this Government with those of the Old World, and importuned all present to uphold the laws and thus continue to preserve to themselves that which would make them a happy and prosperous people.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING IN GERMANTOWN.—Last evening another large and enthusiastic meeting of the loyal people of Germantown took place under the auspices of the Union League of the Twenty-second Ward, in front of the Town Hall. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Charles S. Pancoast, Esq., President of the League. After making a few remarks, he introduced General Joshua T. Owen, the Union Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds. He spoke in his usual eloquent manner, and delivered an address which was received with frequent outbursts of applause.

Major McMichael was the next speaker introduced. He said that he had visited the ancient borough of Germantown for the purpose of letting them know that he had returned home. He said that he was not sorry that he was absent from the city when President Johnson visited our city, nor did he think that his constituents were. If he had been in Philadelphia he should have, owing to the position he occupied, been forced to have acted in opposition to his own convictions. He continued at some length, reviewing the Presidential trip and the results it had and was likely to cause.

His remarks throughout were interspersed with amusing anecdotes, which created much merriment and good feeling among the audience.

Hon. Lewis T. Barker, of Maine, followed Mr. McMichael. His address, like that of the last named speaker, was both amusing and interesting. He referred to the glorious victory achieved by the loyal people of the old Pine-tree State in the late election, and was confident that the course that Maine had taken in rebuking Andrew Johnson would be followed by all of the loyal States of the Union. He reviewed the course of Mr. Johnson since he had occupied the Presidential chair, and considered that he had disgraced the position to which he had been elevated by the loyal votes of the nation.

Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, was the last speaker. His remarks were chiefly confined to the Constitutional amendments enacted by Congress, and the course which that body should continue to pursue towards the disloyal people of the unreconstructed States. He continued at some length, and retired amid great applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

The torchlight procession which took place during the evening was a grand affair. The "Boys in Blue" turned out in large numbers. They escorted the Republican Invincibles, who arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., through the principal streets of the borough. The last named organization was out in large numbers, and the display was really an imposing one. A large number of dwellings along the route were brilliantly illuminated and most elegantly decorated with flags. The whole affair was certainly most creditable to the loyal people of Germantown, and was one that will long be remembered. About 11 o'clock the procession dismissed, and the Invincibles returned to the city, highly pleased with the affair.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL—SPEECH OF HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.—National Guards' Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, on the occasion of an address by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Doolittle was escorted from the Continental Hotel to the Hall by a number of Democratic and Conservative Clubs, with torches and music. Upon his entrance into the Hall he was greeted with great cheering. After the applause had subsided, Joseph R. Flanigen introduced Mr. Doolittle to the audience.

Mr. Doolittle said he was here, a thousand miles from his home, to address the men of Pennsylvania, because he believed that on the men of Pennsylvania rests a greater responsibility than ever rested before. There is now presented to the people of Pennsylvania and the whole country a question the most momentous ever before presented—a question which, like Aaron's rod, swallows up all other questions, and in which is involved republican and constitutional government. That question, stripped of all verbiage, is this—Is Congress above the Constitution, or is the Constitution above Congress?

The speaker continued at considerable length, quoting from the *Tribune* and other Republican papers to establish his proposition, that good faith requires us to keep pledges made during the war, that the Union should not be destroyed.

The crowd outside the hall organized a meeting, which was addressed by a number of gentlemen.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR IN THE SECOND WARD—LIEUTENANT FULLER, OF THE POLICE, SHOT—ARREST OF THE PRINCIPAL RIOTERS.—A serious disturbance took place last evening about 10 o'clock, at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street. It appears that the Assessors have been sitting during the past three nights, for the purpose of adding to the extra assessment lists the names of those persons who had failed to be assessed, or had moved into the district during the past few weeks, and that the house was attacked by a gang of men, who fired pistols and used weapons of various kinds to carry out their designs.

The statements of the following officers are given:—Sergeant Alexander, of the First District, stated that when the polls closed for the extra assessments he was standing on the N. E. corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street; saw a man run off into the middle of the avenue; he sang out, Come on, you rascals; said he would not miss fire this time; he then fired in the southeast direction; this was the first shot fired; the firing then became general; one crowd then ran into Mr. Falby's house; Lieutenant Fuller and Sergeant Alexander, with another officer, then ran over on Falby's pavement.

Lieutenant Fuller then remarked that he was shot. The crowd ran out the back door of Falby's house. Lieutenant Fuller and Sergeant Alexander entered Falby's house by the front door, and Lieutenant Fuller and other officers went towards the back of the house; Sergeant Alexander remained in the bar-room, where he kept four men, among whom were Folyard Degan, Washington Hamilton, Manuel Connell, and a Sergeant of Marines. The men were taken to Southwark Hall.

The officers then returned, and gave the house a thorough search, when they found Robert Smith in the second-story front room, whom it is alleged Falby was keeping. This man was also arrested and taken to the Hall.

Officer Mitchell stated that he saw Degan fire a shot, and when he attempted to arrest him, he threw him down and tried to choke him. He then took the prisoner to the Southwark Hall and locked him up.

Sergeant McNamara, of the First District, stated that after the first two shots were fired between the two markets, there was a general firing from the northwest corner. It appeared that the shots were the signal for the beginning of a fight.

Officer Hoover stated that before any shots were fired, three men came from Falby's house. They stood at the corner of the street, and said, "Come on, now; we are ready for you." They then fired. There were several persons injured, among whom, as far as could be ascertained, were John Schaffer, shot in the head, will lose the left eye; Charles Anderson, shot in right eye; William Teal, shot in the face, slightly injured; J. Watson, shot in the foot; Lieutenant Fuller, shot through the fleshy part of the left arm. All of the injured men were taken off the ground, and their cases attended to by physicians who were summoned to the spot.

The following is the statement of Mr. Falby, the keeper of the house from whence the firing is said to have come:—

The extra assessment was held at Charles Peak's house, at the southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street. On Wednesday Mr. Seimer, Constable of the Ward, got into some difficulty at Peak's house.

On Thursday several persons got into some difficulty, when they came for protection to the house of James Falby, at the northwest corner of these streets. They were protected by this gentleman, when a party of men came to the house to take the men, who had sought protection, out by violence.

Last evening a number of gentlemen came to Mr. Falby, and told him that he had better close up, as there would be an attack on his house. Mr. Falby replied that he would not close the house, as there were enough police about to protect it, if they felt so disposed. There were about fifteen persons in his house at the time the polls closed last evening. This was about 10 o'clock.

There were several shots fired from the direction of the house where the assessment was held. After Mr. Falby heard the shots fired, he said, "Boys, you had better take care of yourselves."

Some of the attacking party said, "Let's set fire to the crib."

Mr. Falby then went into the back part of the house to protect it from intrusion; while there he heard some persons calling for Fol. Degan, who was said to be in the house. A young man named Robert Smith happened to be there, and wanted to get out; he would not let him, but the police came in and took him out.

It is alleged that a policeman fired two shots through the window of Mr. Falby's house, and that he passed around the house and said, "Let us go to the back alley, as they are getting out the back way. Let us kill the rascals."

It is alleged that two officers came in and took two men out of the house, and knocked them down and kicked them. The men who were thus handled were taken to the Second Ward Station and locked up.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Principal of the Monroe Grammar School (Mr. Philip Cregar) took formal leave of the pupils at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The exercises were very impressive, the pupils evincing tokens of sorrow at parting with their much beloved Principal. Mr. Cregar addressed the scholars at length. During the course of his remarks he said he had been identified with the public schools of Philadelphia for thirty-one years. He first entered the public schools as an assistant, in Third street, above Brown, under John M. Coleman, who was then Principal.

After being there about two years he, in connection with John H. Brown, established a boarding school in Lancaster county, of this State. About a year afterwards he returned to the city and established a private school. He took charge of the "Southeast" Grammar School, in Front street, below Pine, on the 1st of January, 1843, since which time he has been principal of the Northwest Grammar and the Girls' "High School."

He left this school (Monroe) for the purpose of opening a day and boarding school. He left with pleasure, knowing that a large majority of his pupils, who have been thousands in number, were doing well; some of them prominent men in their native State, and others active men in the interior towns of this and in the chief cities of other States—not a few active business men in the city of New York.

The young men having presented him with a clock, in referring to it he said that it admonished him that his time was passing. More than twoscore years and ten of the threescore years alloted to man had already passed. He also reminded them that their time was passing. He bid them not to suffer it to pass until it was entirely gone, without having improved it.

In taking leave of them, using the word farewell, he hoped that they would fare-well, to-day and every other day of their lives, and also fare-well in the life to come.

The scholars presented him with a neat and substantial clock. There is nothing gaudy about it, evidently made to last; valued at $20. It was presented on behalf of the scholars by Cecil A. Preston, in the following appropriate language:—

Mr. Cregar—Sir:—It is with much regret that we have heard of your determination to retire from the position of Principal of the Monroe Boys' Grammar School. During the time you have held that position you have won the respect and admiration of both teachers and pupils, by your courteous and gentlemanly bearing to all, as well as the efficient manner in which you have disciplined and regulated the school under your charge. We see leave to offer this trifle as a remembrance of the pleasant times we have passed together, with the hope that you may meet with every success in your new undertaking.

Mr. Cregar has established a day and boarding school at No. 3810 Chesnut street, where he will impart instruction in all the English branches. This gentleman has had long experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instil into the minds of our youth that which will be invaluable to them in after years.

Mr. Glasson, the successor of Mr. Cregar, is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in our public schools, and whom we have no doubt will succeed as well as the former principal. May success attend both the gentlemen in their new sphere.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS.—Another of the series of grand public meetings under the supervision of the Union League will be held to-night at National Hall. John Goforth, Esq., will be orator, by invitation, for the occasion. An eloquent address may be expected.

CHOICE WEATHER—

No season more pleasant
Is there than the present,
In whose tactics a compromise
Appears plainly set forth,
'Twixt the breeze of the North,
And heat of the South's ardent skies.
Now should clothes deck each form
Not too thin nor too warm,
But expressly designed for Fall,
In the styles seen at Tower Hall.

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depots at N. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

HUMPHREY'S' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—medicines for all the common wants of enlightened life—curatives that father, mother, nurse, or traveller could always have with them, and always rely upon—so simple, that mistake could not be made in the selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity, and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician. Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases, which have been the bane of their lives, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain; and among the millions who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy. Every family should have a case. See advertisement.—*New York Citizen, April 1, 1865.*

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the special purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

H

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
No. 50 South Third street.
Philadelphia.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

THE RUSH TO THE CITY.—Now that most of our citizens have returned home, we would remind those of the masculine gender that the extensive and first-class Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co. have on hand a superior lot of Fall and Winter Clothing, which they are now selling at reduced prices. The styles are all new this season.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Under the Continental.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and remove tumors, pimples, boils, and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF YOU desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.
9 20 17* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had gratis, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the Third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for one year.

And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jephtha H. Munn, N. E. corner of Francis and Shirley streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Twentieth Ward, will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, September 28, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

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CAN BE OBTAINED AT
BRYSON & SON'S,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
At rates and with accommodation equal to any other establishment in the city.
Country merchants supplied with BLANK BOOKS of superior binding and ruling, and STAPLE STATIONERY, at great bargains.
WEDDING CARDS in imitation of engraving, at half the price of plate work.
Call and judge for yourself 9 8 stuthlm

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IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Fort Penn, Bombay Hook, Dakyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and freight line. 9 22 2w

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THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
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Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
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Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.
A large assortment finished, on hand.
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The Largest Stock in the City
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Cottage Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
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Hair Cloth Suits,
Reps Suits,
Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Wardrobes,
Lounges, and
Mattresses.
A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
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BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S
Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, School's, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
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Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.
Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 25 tuths2mrp] No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
BEDDING
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COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsmam

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

The Sayings of Doolittle.

MR. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made a speech last night in this city, to urge Republicans to vote for the Democratic ticket, at whose head stands Heister Clymer, a disloyal man, whom General Grant says it is an *insult* to ask any Union soldier to vote for.

Doolittle told his hearers that the great question this fall was whether "Congress was above the Constitution." He shirked the true issue, which is, whether Congress shall be maintained in its integrity as the *law-making* power in the Government, or whether the Executive shall usurp the functions of that body, and make laws as well as execute them. Doolittle knows perfectly well that Congress is the only constitutional law-making power in our Government, and that the work of reconstruction is a *legislative* work.

With his usual shallowness, he chuckled over what he evidently thought a strong point, when he averred that, in asking the Rebel States to ratify the Constitutional amendment, their right to immediate representation is conceded. He evidently forgot that the Executive, whose "policy" he supports, required these States to ratify the Anti-slavery amendment before he would acknowledge their restoration. The dilemma, therefore, if one exists, is one which applies to the President's plan as well as to that of Congress. Let Mr. Doolittle get out of it as well as he can.

Mr. Doolittle had a great deal to say about the "Constitution," as though he and his party were the only persons who understood that instrument, or regarded its provisions, while at the same time they are striving constantly to overthrow Congress as the law-making power of the Government. But so far as the requiring of guarantees by Congress of the late Rebel States is concerned, Mr. Doolittle is completely estopped from pleading the Constitution against it. If it was constitutional for the President to require such guarantees as he saw fit, it is equally constitutional for Congress to do so. Indeed, the requiring of guarantees is properly a *legislative* act, and so is the proper function of Congress alone.

Mr. Doolittle made his usual point, that President Johnson is but following out the policy of President Lincoln—an assertion which is so false on its face that we wonder he has the hardihood to utter it. Does anybody suppose that Mr. Lincoln, had he lived, would have now been using all the influence of the Government for the building up of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, led on by such a disloyal man as Heister Clymer? If there has been no change from Mr. Lincoln's policy, why are Mr. Lincoln's appointees being removed by hundreds all over the country? Preposterous! Mr. Doolittle knows better, and is trying to practise a conscious deception upon the people.

Mr. Doolittle's speeches are weak and sophistical. He feels that he is in a false and awkward position. The men whom he is serving in this State despise him in their hearts. They make use of his treachery to the Republican party, hoping thereby to catch a few votes, but, in obedience to a common instinct of humanity, they despise the traitor. We can imagine how they laugh in their sleeves and chuckle to themselves, as Doolittle gets off his silly falsehood that the Democracy of Pennsylvania which opposed the war, defended the South, maligned every act of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and cherished the most bitter hatred towards his person, are to-day but carrying out his policy and following in his footsteps! Nonsense! Heister Clymer is running avowedly upon his disloyal record made during the war; and Doolittle would have us believe that he is carrying out Mr. Lincoln's policy!

The Fourth Ward Outrage.

THE occurrence last night in the Second Ward furnishes food for the contemplation of all thinking citizens. An organized band of ruffians from the Fourth Ward proceeded to the tavern in which the Assessors were sitting, and endeavored by violence and, if necessary, by murder to obtain possession of the books. There can be no doubt of their intention. For three days the Assessors have been at work, and last night was the time when the books must be closed, and the extra list published. If this list could be destroyed, then all those frauds which existed previous to the passage of the present law would be put in full force, and such a majority rolled up for Clymer in that portion of our city, that the vast loss in the other portions would be counterbalanced. These would-be murderers were the friends of Mr. Heister Clymer. We know them by name. These are the local politicians who rule that Five Points of our city—the Fourth Ward. They were surrounded by the Democracy; they were the representatives of that party.

These men are but the ignorant tools of others more intellectual than themselves. They are but the miserable puppets to dance or vote as their master directs. These slaves, these small pot-house demagogues, would not have dared to act thus unless they received their cue from higher powers. And this act is but an evidence of what is the plan of our adversaries. What cannot be accomplished by fair means will be sought to be accomplished by foul. They seek to conquer by lawful means if possible, but they intend to conquer. All their efforts, however, will be as futile as those last night. The people, the law-abiding people, will rally in defense of the officers, and will attest their disgust at such scenes of anarchy at the polls. We are glad, so far as policy is concerned, that this attempt was made. It tends to show the Democracy in its true light. It warns the citizens of Philadelphia against trusting to such ruffians their liberties, and they only aid us, by their efforts to injure our cause by destroying the lists prepared as directed by law.

The Literature of the Day.

IN this utilitarian age, book-making is entered into with the same spirit that would actuate us in starting a new mill or forming a corporation. In the universal scramble after the "almighty dollar," we throw aside all ideas of attaining superior excellence, cast away all hope of attaining fame, and think only of the quantity, not the quality, of what we produce. Our *literati* grind out their literary grist as our mills grind out meal. There is not the same elaborateness, the same careful revision and close reasoning so visible in the hastily written productions of the present era as in those of former times. We have no Virgils, because, forsooth, it would not pay. Who could be brought to spend years of study over a single work, when all his reward would be the recognition of a few, when, by throwing off a score or more, he could gain the plaudits—and money—of the many? In our own country, moreover, especially is the prostitution of genius to gain visible. We are too much absorbed in gaining wealth to think of enriching our land with enduring monuments of art and literature. Often, indeed, is the man of genius passed by without a nod of recognition, whilst the one-idead millionaire is gazed after as if he were a demi-god. It is a great national evil, and one that the American people should correct. It is narrowing our ideas and stunting our growth in true national greatness. Our daily journals, the periodicals intended for the family fire-side, and the volumes that daily, nay, hourly, issue from our prolific presses are nearly all put forth with the same idea.

This is not the spirit that fosters literary enterprise. It is not the spirit that evokes genuine works of genius. If more attention, more regard were paid to truth, excellence, and correctness than to popularity, we might hope to see works issuing from the press that would rank as classical literature for ages to come.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY.—"THE MATERNAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA" will hold its Sixth Anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, September 30, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, SEVENTH street, above Brown.

Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, pastor of the Church. 1t

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE.—"The Throne, Elders, and Four Beasts." Sunday evening, 7½ o'clock, RACE Street, below Sixth. Preceding discourses to be had at No. 42 N. Ninth street and No 28 N. Sixth street. 9 28 2t*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. ALLEN, of Nashville. Strangers invited. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH—SEPTEMBER 30.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and Rev. JAMES LYNCH, Editor of the "Christian Record," a colored clergyman, at 7½ P. M. Seats all free. *

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. Strangers always welcome. *

HANCOCK STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ and 7½ by the Pastor. Experience Meeting, 3½. Stereoscopic Exhibition postponed to Monday night, October 1.

REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. *

SCOTS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Philadelphia.—Preaching To-morrow, by Rev. J. W. E. KERR, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. A. M. JELLY, Pastor.—Communion To-morrow, at 10½; Sermon at 7½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, October 4,

The First Great Lecture of the Season.

Subject—"THE REJECTED STONE."

Equal Justice, Rejected by the First Builders, must form the Corner-Stone of the New Republic.

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in this city.

The sale of Tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING next, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents
Proscenium Boxes.....$5 00
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons, $4 00

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 9 28tf

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY of Pennsylvania, will be held at their office, No. 468 FOURTH Street, on TUESDAY, 16th October, at 3 o'clock P. M.

9 29 Oct 9 6t J. W. SANBORN, President.

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MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS.

T. B. PUGH would also express most heartfelt thanks to his esteemed friend, Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor and publisher of THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER, for his KINDNESS and COURTESY in permitting him to remain at the old stand for some nine months after the expiration of his lease. Also, to his gentlemanly Contractor, Mr. R. J. Dobbins, for his considerate care and protection during the progress of the improvements under his charge; likewise to Mr. John McArthur, Jr., architect, and his assistant, Mr. George A. Sommers. 1t

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This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the work of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

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This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars and full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

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An agent wanted in every Methodist Church in this city to sell it.

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RICH READING.—HON. CHARLES SUMner, Governor James L. Orr, John H. Noyes, John Pierpont, William Harvey, and a Kaffir Chief of Mozambique, with other illustrations in the October PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, Social Science; Dreams and Dreaming; Insychology; Physiology; physiognomy and Phrenology. A very interesting number—only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, N. Y., or J. L. CAREN, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 29 2t

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Received during the month of August, 1866.

LONDON, July 25 1865.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS.—Gents:—I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians, and professors in Europe, who d your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen yours very truly,
JAMES M. WELHI.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

James M. Welhi, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest appreciation of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Pianofortes that has ever come under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument, which for touch quality, power, and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear Sir very sincerely yours,
CHARLES D. COLLARD,
Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

LONDON, July 20, 1865.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:—

GENTS:—I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend Mr C. D. Collard viz:—That it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me gentlemen, most faithfully yours
J. L. HATTON.

Testimonial from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a piano-forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really GRAND PIANO-FORTE, and DECIDEDLY THE BEST I HAVE SEEN OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ARABELLA GODDARD.
G. A. OSBORNE,
W. KUHE,
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CHAS. HALLE,
BRINLEY RICHARDS,
RENE FAVARGER,
SYDNEY SMITH,
GIULO REGONDI,
ALFRED JAELL,
LINDSAY SLOPER,
J. MOSCHELES,
Professor au Conservatorie de Leipsic.
S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL,
Director of Monday Concerts, London.

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me, and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale, and by its action which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone, *p* to medium, and *ff*. In short this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the time, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.

LOUIS PLAIDY.

LEIPSIC August 30, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, Successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both as the Conservatoire and as Conductor of the celebrated "Gewandhause Concert" in Leipsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.

CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Leavitt's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866,) examined a Grand Piano-forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a Concert Instrument of 7⅓ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:—

First—The action is so nicely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

Second. Between the two extremes of the key-board the vibrations are perfect y equal in gradated power. The singing quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound) especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.

Third. Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired, with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect piano-fortes of our time, namely, as regards tone in general, and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.
LEIPSIC, July, 1866.

NEW WAREROOMS,

No. 914 CHESNUT St.,

(Entrance Art Gallery),

PHILADELPHIA.

9 29 s2t W. H. DUTTON.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

THE WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 5 S. MERRICK STREET,

will open October 1. In addition to the regular course, classes will be formed for pupils who wish to pursue only the higher branches. For terms etc., application may be made to either of the Principals, after 2 o'clock.

MARY E. HOUPT,
No. 2029 GREEN Street.
MARY E. TAZEWELL,
No. 250 W. LOGAN Square.

8 18s6trp*

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.

9 17mwslm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT we have been cured of the following diseases:—Henry Kilpatrick, No 523 South Sixteenth street, John Farren, No. 1240 North Front street, Mrs. Martin, No. 1808 Jones, above Market street, cured of the most malignant and excruciating rheumatic pains; John Maffitt, pronounced incurable of dropsy, and cured, residence back of No. 1228 North Front street, all cured by Dr. T. MOLROY, office No. 526 POWELL street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets, Philadelphia. The afflicted in all cases are invited to call. Advice free. 9 29 sw8trp*

J. STEWART DEPUY, AT No. 253 S. SECOND Street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Window shades etc. etc., to which he would invite the attention of all who wish to purchase. 9 29 3t*

YESTERDAY THERE WAS A CROWD IN front of the Custom House to see the men turned out, but nothing in comparison to the throng in front of the Continental to see LAHERTY, opposite, turn out his cigars and tobacco. 1t*

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE located west of Seventh and north of Spring Garden street. Rent from $400 to $550 per annum. Address A. J., this office. 9 29 2t*

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 18 1m4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Charles Macalester
Edward W. Clark,
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other (coupon) securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.....$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement.....50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of.....$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $25 each box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS:

$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS.
$5 75 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY.

The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of one number.

95 cents for full 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market.

33 cents for 1¼ yard wide PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.

12½ cents for excellent CRASH, from auction.

Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS.

$1 10 for 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4/4 yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance French Merinoes.

$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These goods are wide and fine. 9 14 mwsdp

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.

HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.

And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 22 1m4p

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 (3p) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

9 21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

9 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Sts

Only the Brave Deserve the Fair.

Every man thinks of the Fair—the State Fair and the Fair one with or without the golden locks that sways his sympathies and engrosses the attention of his better feelings, his cares, and his affection. If a man excels as a warrior he becomes a hero, and gains the admiration of all. In these days of civilization the man who does anything to alleviate the wants or sufferings of mankind is likewise looked upon as a hero. But how much nobler than these is the man who invents a machine that proves a double blessing to the helpless and always weaker female sex! The WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE is the element of modern civilization that has wrought this double blessing upon the women of our country. The happy possessor of one of these implements of progress can reap pleasure and profit from it. She can employ her idle moments with it, and she can save money by using it. The saving thus effected will enable her to make for herself and the dear ones around her apparel equal to that of the model wife, whom Solomon has so beautifully pictured. The WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE is triumphing everywhere. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th of the present month the New Jersey State Fair was held at Trenton. Several of the WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES were sent to this Fair for examination, and after a *fair* (in every sense) test, which was witnessed by a number of expert ladies and gentlemen, the *first premium* was awarded unanimously to the WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, as being the best, cheapest, safest, most durable, and perfect machine that was presented for examination and trial.

Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, August 6, 1866.—Dear Sir:—It is always agreeable to a public man to feel that h enjoys the confidence of his constituency, and that he has so fulfilled the trusts committed to his care as to deserve their approbation. I awaited the adjournment of Congress to thank you for the zeal, efficiency and fidelity you lent to the advocacy of the bill you introduced and which passed into a law at the last session of Congress to reimburse money advanced by the State in 1863, at the request of the President and Secretary of War.

Having failed to procure the appropriation at preceding sessions of Congress, although earnestly pressed by the Legislature of this State and our members of Congress, and as my term of office expired before another effort could be made, I watched the progress of your bill with much solicitude, and whilst the interest of the people was faithfully served by our entire delegation in aiding the passage of the appropriation, I have never failed to speak of your able, persistent, and successful efforts as deserving the thanks of the State.

When reflecting upon the great questions upon which you were called to act during the late session of Congress, it must be a gratification to you feel that you gave this measure, also so just and equitable in all respects, your earnest and efficient support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

HON. LEONARD MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1866.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:—

Dear Sir:—I cannot feel otherwise than gratified at your very complimentary letter upon the passage by Congress of my bill reimbursing $70,000 to our State. The measure, however, was, as you well remark, "just and equitable in all respects," and I only did my duty in presenting and urging it.

The money was advanced by some of the banks of Philadelphia, neither Congress nor the State Legislature being then in session to pay those troops from our State who, in the great emergency of 1863, volunteered to repel the invaders and pressed them back towards the decisive battle-ground of the war, at Gettysburg.

When the Legislature met, the State, at your instance, promptly assumed and afterward paid this sum. Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of War fulfilled their promise to recommend the reimbursement, and, in spite of delays and strong opposition, it is a pleasure to feel that Congress at last recognized the validity of the claim.

The part which Pennsylvania bore in the war, to put down the Rebellion—and Philadelphia did her full share—is, indeed, a proud one. The records of the War Department show that we furnished over 366,000 soldiers to defend the Union.

These were exclusive of the militia who, in 1862, 1863, and 1864, sprang to arms at a moment's notice to resist the Rebel hordes, and in addition to our gallant sailors, who, equally with their comrades on the land, aided to render the American name more illustrious than ever. Yet it adds to the fame of our goodly Commonwealth that, throughout the war, she had in yourself a Governor whose every pulsation was for his country, and who is known as the friend of its defenders.

Pleased to have received commendations from such a source, I am, with sincere regard,
Yours very respectfully,
LEONARD MYERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Daniel Dougherty will deliver an oration on Monday evening on the "Issues of the day."

ITALIAN OPERA.—Subscriptions can be registered any day at the box office of the Academy of Music. The books will be opened at Trumpier's next Monday week.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—John E. Owens and Josie Orton appear in *Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth*, and *John Dobbs*, to-night.

HELLER, at the Assembly Buildings, has the "Mysterious Orange Tree," the "Wood Minstrels," and other good things this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Brougham does "Captain Murphy Maguire" and "Wilkins Micawber" to-night by especial request. This is a capital bill.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Three glorious pieces for the farewell entertainment, and the favorite Florences in all of them. Go and bid them "Good-bye."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—*Streets of New York*, with be *Wandering Minstrel* and Dobson's Banjo solos.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Dr Colton gives his last "Nitrous Oxide Gas" exhibition this evening.

WALN'S MUSIC HALL AND WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth, will be open until twelve o'clock this evening.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX will be exhibited at National Hall on Monday.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have prepared a grand entertainment for this evening—Eleventh street, above Chesnut.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS is now open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. every day.

THE GYMNASIUM of Professors Hildebrand & Lewis, at Ninth and Arch streets is one of the most complete affairs of the kind in this country. Open day and evening.

THE GREAT ART ASSOCIATION.—The Crosby Opera House Art Association have concluded to keep their subscription books open for a short time longer, in order to dispose of the remaining certificates of stock. It will be seen by the following notice from the Secretary exactly how the matter stands:—

"Had we been able to print engravings fast enough to deliver them with the certificates, there is not the least doubt that every certificate would now have been sold. But, as you are aware, it was not contemplated to deliver them until after the award on the surrender of the certificate. The great popularity of the prints, however, and the desire, in a large majority of cases to receive them at the time of subscription induced us to attempt this vast undertaking. The detention of the chromos far beyond the time calculated by the artist has been a great disappointment; we are glad to say that we shall shortly commence the delivery of these."

Those who have not interested themselves in this great project should lose no time in securing certificates of membership. The delay above-mentioned will only be temporary, and as soon as the proof engravings are ready for delivery the drawing will take place.

—What riches are those that certainly make themselves wings and fly away?—Ost-riches.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected ock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }

9 18 18t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are particularly invited to meet at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 29th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to be present.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 3t

☞ GEARY, O'NEILL, AND NICHOLS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, and other Clubs, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, September the 29th. The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move at 8 o'clock precisely over the following route:—Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth thence to Market, thence to Broad, thence to Pine, thence to Twenty-first, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian, thence to Ninth, thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.
GEORGE AUSTIN, Secretary. 9 27 3t

☞ EIGHTH WARD

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, September 29,

At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in the Grand Torchlight Parade in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District.

Citizens having horses are invited to parade mounted.

By order of the Committee on Arrangements.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.
CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Secretary. 9 27 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

ORDER No. 12

I. All desirous of going to West Chester will assemble at the Hall, fully equipped, on MONDAY, October 1, at 5 o'clock P. M.

II. TORCHES MUST BE RETURNED to the Hall early Monday morning.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
Marshal.
1t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

POLITICAL.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League, are invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

An Address will be delivered by

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

Tickets of admission to be had at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to be present.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 4t

☞ THE UNION LEAGUE OF GERMANTOWN

HAVE TAKEN THE

TOWN HALL,

For the Use of the Loyal Citizens of Twenty-Second Ward.

PUBLIC MEETING

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

CAPTAIN T. D. KILGORE,
General Geary's Assistant-General, and
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
WILL SPEAK.

ON MONDAY EVENING, [1t
JUDGE J. R. G. PITKIN, of New Orleans.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

Your attention is earnestly invited to the Resolutions and the letter which is herewith enclosed. They embody the platform on which Mr. JOHN HULME is recommended for your suffrage. For the first time in many years a candidate is presented to you whose character and history, in connection with the great industrial enterprises of our city and State, render it wholly unnecessary to do more than announce his nomination, to secure for it the support of all men who desire to find a better assurance of the course of their Representatives in his character for intelligence and for integrity than is afforded by party platforms and nominations secured by party machinery.

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of the Second Congressional District, assembled without distinction of political parties, cordially and earnestly recommend to the electors of the district Mr. JOHN HULME as a candidate for Congress; as a gentleman of high, pure, and irreproachable character; as a citizen of large and enlightened views, whose enterprise, liberality, and intelligence have made him foremost in the promotion of great public enterprises; as a patriot whose devotion to his country during the war has entitled him to the truest confidence and respect.

Resolved, That we find in the past life and character of Mr HULME the best guarantee for his course if elected, and that we are better assured by these than we could be by party platforms, that in Mr. HULME Philadelphia will find a Representative whose intelligence will make him wise to perceive, and whose tact and firmness will make him skilful in executing, such measures as will protect and promote the industrial interests of our community and State, while his patriotic devotion to the whole country will be shown in the support of such legislation as will be most wisely adapted speedily to restore the perfect and harmonious Union of all the States which comprise our common country.

Resolved, That this meeting in recommending the nomination of Mr. HULME declare that they believe in and advocate the protection of American industry, by a judicious tariff—the indissolubility of the Union of the States, and as the natural sequence of this doctrine, that all the States which have ever been or need to be in the Union are still component parts thereof; THE EXTINCTION OF HUMAN SLAVERY, THE ABSOLUTE REPUDIATION OF THE REBEL DEBT, AND THE SACRED, ABSOLUTE OBLIGATION OF THE FEDERAL DEBT; and that we invite the cordial support of Mr. HULME by all those who hold with us these simple cardinal doctrines.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

LA PIERRE HOUSE September 11, 1866.

Dr. Wilson C. Swann, Charles Cambios, Samuel W. Ayres, S. Henry Norris, and others:—

Gentlemen:—Without solicitation on my part, it appears that at a meeting of conservative citizens, irrespective of party, held on the 29th of August last, I was unanimously selected as an independent candidate for Congress, to represent the Second District. It also appears that at a Democratic convention held on the 4th of September, no Democratic candidate was selected, the Convention endorsing my nomination by the conservatives.

I have so far made no response to such unexpected marks of confidence; but now when a third call is made by independent citizens, who composed your meeting at Horticultural Hall, on the evening of September 10, requesting my consent to serve I do not see that I can, with propriety, decline; although, looking to my personal interest, it might be better that I should do so. However, as all owe service to the community, I have decided to accept the nomination, but with the understanding that I make no other pledges than that I will do all in my power to advance the best interests of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, the whole Union, and an early restoration of good feeling and fellowship amongst the people of this nation, according the best of my judgment, without party bias, influence, or prejudice.

I will also add, that the establishment of a Naval Depot at League Island is, in my judgment of the utmost importance to the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, and if elected, I shall use my best exertions to promote its adoption by the general Government.

If a knowledge acquired by study of the necessity and means of supporting and advancing the mining, manufacturing, commercial, and industrial interests of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia its emporium, if a firm determination on any part to do my duty as an independent man, give any guarantee as to the propriety of your choice, you have it.

I tender my sincere thanks for the kind consideration shown to me by all those present at the meetings and conventions that have chosen me as their candidate, and they will please accept this as my reply.

Very respectfully, JOHN HULME.
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1866. 1t

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

POLITICAL.

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE "EVANS & WATSON"

SAFE

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The "Inside Door" Safe Never Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gentlemen:—About six years ago we purchased from you one of your Fire-Proof Safes, which we placed in our mill on Market street, west of the bridge. Yesterday morning our mill was destroyed by fire, and the Safe falling into the cellar amongst the ruins, was subjected to a GREAT HEAT. After the fire was subdued we opened the Safe, and found our money, books, papers, policies of insurance, etc. etc., PERFECTLY PRESERVED. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to all desiring protection in the event of fire.

Respectfully yours,
PETERSON & MARSHALL,
No. 3042 Market street.

We take pleasure in referring to the above certificate, which, with the many others in our possession, proves our Safes to be, as we have always represented them, a PERFECT protection. We are the sole manufacturers of Safes with inside or double doors. Our prices are lower than other makers, and we earnestly desire all seeking a Safe with the greatest security, to examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 811 CHESNUT St.

9 27 6trp

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N SECOND St.

4 19 thstu6mrp

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.

Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.

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CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
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Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

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NEW CARPETINGS

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FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. (9 22 2m4p

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

CARPETINGS,

NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

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LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

TRADE SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4,

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

WILL HOLD THEIR THIRD LARGE TRADE SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR THE FALL OF 1866,

Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,

9 28 5t No. 506 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2i

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale to take place in the month of October of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Prato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Vill Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs. Vito Vidi & Sons, in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 29 thstuit

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF RICH SILVER PLATED WARE.

On Thursday Morning next,

October 4, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a magnificent assortment of rich silver-plated ware, embracing urns, tea sets, salvers, fruit sets and stands, wine stands, large and small caste, baskets and trays, ice and water pitchers, goblets, cups, syrup pitchers, spoon holders, oyster and soup tureens, call bells, fire trumpets etc.

Also spoons, forks, and ladles, a full assortment, all triple plate on fine nickel. These goods are warranted the best ever offered at public sale. 9 29 4t

Open for examination on Wednesday afternoon.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5188 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue.

On Wednesday,

October 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 866 lots new and desirable goods, which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 9 29 3t

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at MT. HOLLY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2d and 3d of October next.

Trains run half hourly to Burlington, to connect with all trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. 9 28 3t

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

NOW OPENING

FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES

IN

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

New Designs.

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MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SON'S

NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

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CHESNUT STREET,

800 PIECES

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,

CHOICE STYLES,

Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

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CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.

BORDERED DRUGGETS.

10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.

STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.

COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

9 6 thstu2m

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXXVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 24.—Fenians in Massachusetts disband, and give the funds in hand to charitable institutions. Head Centre Stephens is not reckoned a "charitable institution."

Tuesday, 25.—Democratic meeting at Bedford, Pa. A Democratic speaker eulogized J. Wilkes Booth, and prophesied of a time when a monument would be raised to him higher than Lincoln's. A prophet like that, we should think, would be no profit to any party.

Wednesday, 26.—Opening of the State Fair at Easton. A machine exhibited for Milking Cows, in which the milk is watered to a proper consistency at the same time. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Thursday, 27.—City Councils meet. Myth Kamerly threatens to smack another myth over the mouth. The President says that that kind of discussion is out of order. We should think the myth was also out of order, very much so.

Friday, 28.—Second Ward "Cops" make a raid on an extra-assessment committee, shoot a few police and citizens, and then retire until after the election.

Saturday, 29.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor attends Dr. Colton's Exhibition of Laughing Gas, and is surprised to see what a small amount of gas will make some people laugh. That accounts for the fun over the Supper Table Series.

THE DONKEY STARVING BETWEEN THE TWO LOADS OF PROVENDER. (SEE ÆSOP.)

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Dislocated and Re-set

EXPRESSLY FOR THE SUPPER-TABLE SERIES.

The first article adapted to the weather (on account of its coolness) that arrested our eye in the *Times* was the following:—

☞ A DENTIST WANTS A YOUNG MAN TO teach him his profession gratis. Applicants will state their age, occupation, and if able to support themselves for six months. Address "Dentist," office of New York *Times*.

One would imagine that in seeking for a Young Man who is to teach this Dentist his profession, some special stress *would* be laid on his previous avocations. We could understand a Dentist advertising for a Perfumer to teach him *extracts*, or for a Sawyer to file teeth, or for a Druggist with some knowledge of Gums, Human or Arabic. But no, the Young Man is simply expected to teach this Dentist "his profession gratis," and to support himself for six months besides. The coolness of the offer is beyond belief.

☞ GENTLEMEN AND LADIES HAVING cast off Clothing can dispose of the same by calling at No. 164 Chatham Street.

The bare idea—and it certainly is a *bare* idea—that citizens of New York have cast off their clothing, and adopted the Paradisiac dress, is startling to one's nerves. Can it be that a new religious sect, advocating Total Abstinence from Worldly Garments, has sprung up in their midst? Will these people, each with a bundle of their now useless clothing under their respective arms, proceed in solemn procession to No. 164 Chatham street, to dispose of the same?

☞ A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a few ladies and gentlemen, at her residence, No. 262 East Twelfth street, top floor, front room.

We have all heard of the "Turkish Baths" in New York, but this is a still newer arrangement, and perhaps cheaper. The advantage of the "top floor, front room," we suppose is, that the ladies or gentlemen can dry the sooner, and in greater privacy from the passers-by in the street, as the woman who washes them evidently has limited accommodations.

☞ A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS want two superior Girls. Best city references required. Apply at No. 12 West Thirty-fifth street.

That is a very natural want. Even if they were "superior boys" that were wanted, we would not wonder at it. Our astonishment is that any family (with so many adults in it) would make their family wants so public as to advertise them in the *Herald*.

☞ A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK DEsires a Situation; understands French and Spanish Dishes. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 E. Houston street, near Second avenue, basement.

That may be, but does she understand "China Dishes" would be our greatest concern, and does she understand that they will break with careless handling? Very desirable knowledge on the part of a Cook.

☞ HOME WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman in a Private Family, where he can give piano lessons to children in compensation for Board. Address, etc.

What kind of an ownership, we would inquire, must a man have in his family, before he can call it his "Private Family?" How does a private family differ from a public one? We suppose a man owns a Private Family when he has no mother-in-law residing with him.

☞ WANTED—A WOMAN (WIDOW) TO serve up in a Restaurant; must know her business. Apply at No. 54 Rutgers street.

Horrible! Don't talk of Cannibalism or the King of the Cannibal Islands any more. We don't believe that he would be as particular as to specify whether a person should be a widow or not, that he was going to "serve up." People pretend to shudder at the number of "Horse Soup" restaurants now in operation in Paris. We think them nothing compared to running across this establishment, where widows are served up with so little thought. We suppose they supply their own Sauce.

☞ WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A situation as Seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can have the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 175 Twelfth street.

Can "cut and fit" them to what?—to their beds if they (the children) should become too long? Or is the idea to cut and fit the ladies to the children, or *vice versa*—that is, short mothers to short children, and long mothers to tall children? We do not believe she would be reckoned very useful here, if all of her accomplishments were embodied in "cutting and fitting ladies and children."

☞ WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A position in a banking-house or broker's office; has had some experience; salary no object. Address W. D., Box 2943.

This is better, and easier understood. We like the candor of this young man; he has had some experience in a banking-house, and he knows that salary is no object; in fact, wouldn't begin to pay. All we have to say is, we hope he will get a situation in New York, and not be forced to come to this city.

☞ A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF TWINS, ALSO a black-eyed girl, to be adopted out. Wanted, a little girl, from three to five years old; also, a boy, from six months to one year old. No. 714 Greenwich street, near Perry.

This is a dealer in live stock—human. The slave-trade is abolished. We are, therefore, to suppose these twins, etc., are *white*. No price attached.

☞ A PROVIDENT YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as Cook; thoroughly understands her business. Best of city reference given. Call at No. 100 West Nineteenth street. No country folks need apply.

This is hard on those country folks who are in the habit of putting at the bottom of their advertisements, "No Irish need apply." This young woman is certainly provident in thus providing against being run down by green country people.

☞ MRS. T. A. CARROLL, No. 394 FOURTH avenue, up stairs, will open, on Wednesday, September 26, with all the latest styles of the season.

What will she open, her trunk? And will she open it with the "latest styles?" What are they? One way we know is with a "jimmy," another way is with the ordinary key, another way is by an "open sesame," such as Heller practises in opening his boxes, but as no price is advertised, we cannot think it an ordinary exhibition. Surely, in the language of Shakespeare (had he lived in these times), "there are more things in the New York papers than were ever dreamt of in our philosophy."

☞ ASTONISHING—MADAME MORROW, seventh daughter, beats the world; in telling name and magic likeness beats everything ever known; tells your thoughts on entering her room. No. 184 Ludlow street, five doors from Houston street.

With this "Astonishing" extract we must close; we can offer no explanation about this seventh daughter, except that it would not be difficult to tell the thoughts of everybody who reads her advertisement, as well as enters her room, and that is, that she is an "unpardonable humbug."

THE MAN OF THE "TIMES" KNOCKING FOR ADMITTANCE.

Sambo.—"You'se berry good looking, but you can't come in."

MUSICAL NOTES.

From the Janitor of the Academy of Music, we have gleaned the following information relative to coming Opera Season:—

Sr. Patricko Moriatti, whose performances on the Organ (barrel) used to draw such crowds of beauty and fashion near the Dock Street Market, is dangerously ill at his residence in Bedford street. His malady is said to be Organic.

The Old Gentleman who plays the Clarionet in the neighborhood of Market Street Bridge, and along the Schuylkill, is an Irish Nobleman (not, as has been erroneously stated, a Blessing) in disguise. He travels for a bet, the terms of which are, that he is to take in a hundred dollars a year in bad money for ten years. This is his tenth year, and he thinks he will win the bet.

CRWDGLMPCS AP THOMAS, the Welsh Bard, is coming to this country. He will be received by the Llwgimntrsmstrath of Philadelphia, and his performance on the Qthmdathrurgwstlyn, or Welsh Harp, will be the most interesting musical event of the season. He is native of Moelgwystrnwbstwith, and his father was the inventor of the Bsnwrw Cymrstgggllwust.

An ingenious mechanic has lately constructed an improved set of Scottish Bagpipes. The improvement consists in the bag being so situated that the music goes into it, instead of into the Public Ear.

A CLYMER FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL CHAIR BROUGHT TO THE TEST OF THE POLES.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

By Poor Dick.

All things are cheap which are purchased with others' money.
Without a Bribe, Justice is weak.
Put off until To-morrow what you should have done Yesterday.
Punctuality is the Thief of time.
Policy is the mother of Principle.
A Lean Conscience makes a Fat Office.
Never spare the Public Money.
Illegal voting is the Mother of Good Luck.
Never sell your vote on Credit.
Patriotism covers a Multitude of Sins.
One term of Office deserves Another.

RESTRAIN YOUR CHOLER.

Since linen and cotton have gone up so in the market, it is noticeable that our streets are strewed with Paper Collars—articles that "won't wash."

This circumstance, taken in connection with the daily reports of the Board of Health, makes it appear as though, indeed, we have a Paper Cholera upon us.

A CON. ON A CAN.—Why can persons occupied in Canning Fruit stow away more of it than anybody else? Because they Can.

ADVICE TO LITERARY MEN.—If you want to *tick* to your work, write on Fly Paper.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Biolley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

1500 pair Kid Gloves, best quality imported, $1·25 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge Ribbons.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Domet Shaker Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, etc. etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
Plain All-Wool Poplins.
All-Wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Handsome French Chintzes.
Good quality Black Alpacas, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, at less than wholesale prices. [8 18§

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Balbriggan, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

9 5

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 8 27 6m

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The Management beg leave to state that it has been decided that the subscription books shall remain open for a short time longer. The present rapid sale of shares warrants the announcement of a final closing of the books. The day for the award of the premiums will speedily be made.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthies capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficial project

The Subscription Books will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott Elevator
J. A. ELLIS President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Management of the Crosby Opera-House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough endorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the members of the committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago. At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the

Demand for Shares Still Continues Unabated!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!

The Earliest Subscriptions Secure the Finest Engravings!!

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
Cost of Erection and Actual Value,
$600,000.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by Thomas Read; or
"GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.

For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS,"

For $15 three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.

For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.

While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued with
A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

From this it may be seen that the purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A Share in the Award of Premiums.

The Drawing will positively be made or the money refunded to each subscriber, as per following guarantees:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

JOSEPH H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank Chicago
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,

T. B. PUGH,

Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets

A FREE EXHIBITION.

A collection of a number of the paintings to be awarded as premiums to subscribers are now on exhibition at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY No. 1020 CHESNUT Street (for a short time only), where subscriptions will also be received.

The collection will embrace HART'S great work entitled

"WOODS IN AUTUMN,"

VALUED AT $5000.

ALSO

Works by the following *eminent artists*:—
MORAN, WAUGH, HAMILTON, AND LEWIS.

The Gallery will be open day and evening to the public, FREE.

T. B. PUGH,
9 22 sw tuth AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, 11 street between sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,000
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Bunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	59,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Managers appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. B. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C. Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator Ohio
Hon. G. E. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.

First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
First Night of
GIORGIO ROSCONI.

For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 9 24 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING,
CHANGE OF BILL.
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear in his great specialty, CALEB PLUMMER, in Dion Boucicault's elegant Drama, in three acts, entitled
DOT;
DOT;
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Dot.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
JOHN DOBBS.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Paternoster.....
To conclude with the amusing Piece entitled
MOSE IN CHINA.
In active preparation,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
and THE LIVE INDIAN,
in which Mr. J. E. OWENS will appear.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
Eighteenth and last night of the people's favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 29,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
THE SPITFIRE,
AND
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in a mammoth bill for a parting tribute.
MONDAY NEXT—With new Scenery, etc.,
THE FAST FAMILY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
A SATURDAY NIGHT'S FUN.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
in his unapproachable performance of
CAPTAIN MURPHY MAGUIRE,
in the capital Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
and the intensely funny character of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
in his Comic Drama from Dickens of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
To conclude with the favorite Nautical Spectacle of
THE LOST SHIP.
forming the greatest bill of the Season.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
Last appearance of Mr. STUART ROBSON.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Last appearance of Mr. GEORGE C. DOBSON in the Farce of the WANDERING MINSTREL. It

NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth.

THE GREAT

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

These Paintings have been in preparation for the past sixteen months, and are from the pencil of the well-known artist, George Wunderlich, and far eclipse all former efforts of his wonderful genius.

The subject has been chosen as being one of great interest to the American people.

Scenes from the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our late lamented President, from his early life to his death by the hand of the assassin, with all the principal events connected with the funerals; the pursuit, capture, trial, and execution of the conspirators, are given in life-like and thrilling Tableaux.

In addition to their historical interest, the Tableaux contain faithful life-size Portraits of the prominent Statesmen and principal Officers of the Army and Navy.

An elaborate Descriptive Lecture will be delivered by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, ESQ., the celebrated Shakespearian Reader, whose reputation is well known, standing, as he does, at the head of his profession.

MADAME ELVIRA DE SILVA, late of the King's Opera, Hanover, a young and talented Vocalist, will make her first appearance in America. This lady has a rich and full soprano voice, and is believed to have few superiors in the profession.

Tickets of Admission.....25 cents
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Gallery for Colored Persons.....35 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at quarter to 8.
Tickets may be had at the Hall. Also at Risley's Bookstand, Continental; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Stewart's, No. 680 Arch street.

MATINEES

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS; CHILDREN, 15 CENTS.

9 27 6t] W. H. BEAL & CO., Proprietors.

National Hall has been completely renovated throughout, and is now one of the finest Halls in the country.

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—EVERY NIGHT.
ROBERT HELLER
Fourth Programme of
FUN, DELUSIONS, AND MUSIC,
with Six New and Startling Wonders.
FIRST TIME in this country of the beautiful illusion entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
on which Flowers and Fruit burst into life at the request of the Ladies;
THE WATCH OF ANY ONE
in the audience made to strike the hour;
THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS
and her perplexities with Piano practice; and HELLER'S original and only
WOOD MINSTRELS.
This extraordinary programme will be given every evening, with "SECOND SIGHT," etc.
PIANO-FORTE SOLOS
on "Steinway's Grand," by ROBERT HELLER.
"MATINEE," SATURDAY.
Doors Open—Evening 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents. It

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extent therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

VALEE'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impairs health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA 9 24 15t

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD.
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 9 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 tf 5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES'

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HANGINGS!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Paper Hangings

AND

Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs,

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

WINDOW SHADES

PAPER

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SLIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, October 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., two barrels of Whisky.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are as follows, viz:—

Edward Harley, No. 1852 Market street, one Copper Still and Fixtures, one Worm, etc etc.

James Carr Twenty-third and Walnut streets one Copper Still, etc., and Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, one Copper Still, etc etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept. 19, 1866 9 24 6t

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it a tractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 19 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN M. KOLLOCK, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office No. 1428 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,
9 20 thstu5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUPOUY, DECEASED.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORATIO G. JONES, Administrator of the estate of JOHN DUPOUY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 27 thstu5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The best and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13rp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut. 9 18§)

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
810§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 81 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 5

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 28§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 Ilsmth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. 5 30

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence No. 1824 SPRUCE street, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26 000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to

WILLIAM M. FARR,
9 27 7t* No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST street, at 18,000 22,00, and 28 000. Also, a superior medium size House. No 2116 ARCH St 9 25 1mrp*

FOR RENT.—A HANDSOMELY FINished DWELLING HOUSE. No. 1417 SPRUCE Street. Apply on the premises for particulars, between 9 and 10 A. M. 9 27 3t*

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC. LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES, BEST MARBLE. TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE HIGH AVENUE. 9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES!

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866

Messrs. Murray & Wynne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,

DeGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Wynne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours, etc.,

FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and smashing what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by dissing through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours, truly,

G. F. WATSON, Cashier

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Wynne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Bowne's Grove ejects one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully,

O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1865.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND July 20, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Wynne, Agents Lillie's Safes:

Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. B. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours, truly,

EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's Safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My carriage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent

No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES ill be warranted not to mould

8 29 sw M. C. SADLER, Agent.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,

where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re-soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 124 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 54 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in ship and ice order.

For particulars apply to

W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, October 6
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, October 10
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday October 13
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, October 17

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....100 To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 11 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

DEATH OF A RENOWNED AND AGED JOURNALIST.—We are called upon to record the demise of Charles Alexander, Esq., the oldest journalist, and in his time one of the most extensive publishers of the United States.

Mr. Alexander died at his residence, No. 1122 Wistar street, this morning, after a protracted illness, in the seventieth year of his age.

He was in many respects a remarkable man, but as he had long ago passed from the field of active journalism, many of the young residents of Philadelphia have scarcely ever heard his name mentioned.

Charles Alexander was born in Philadelphia in 1796, received an ordinary education, and at the age of sixteen years was bound an apprentice to the late Zachariah Poulson, to learn the printing business. He was apt at his calling, and became proficient in his profession.

After reaching years of discretion he commenced business for himself at the old printing office used by Benjamin Franklin, in this city, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, of which the old number was 53. Here he used the old press and type formerly belonging to Franklin, and his office was an object of curiosity and delight to many visitors in those days.

Subsequent to this Mr. Alexander edited and published the *Daily Chronicle*, which became the great diurnal of Philadelphia, and he wielded an immense influence with his pen.

After this Mr. Alexander started the *Saturday Evening Post*, and with Mr. Louis A. Godey, his life-long friend, was one of the founders of the *Lady's Book*. He also published *Graham's Magazine*, and was the publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the late William E Burton, comedian and wit. He was also identified with many other journals and periodicals.

He encouraged in a proper way the efforts of the young in the paths of literature, and was the first man in this country who managed his business in such a manner as to afford fair prices for literary compositions of merit. Mr. Alexander, we are sorry to say, died in circumstances beneath his deserts. He was poor. Our citizens will have an opportunity of paying respect to his remains some day next week. Due notice of the funeral will be given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Monday.

LAST NIGHT'S RIOT—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OUTRAGE—A PREMEDITATED AFFAIR.—Two of the men (Washington Hamilton and Nicholas Quinn) who were arrested last night for their participation in the riot last night, had a hearing before Alderman Lutz this morning. The principal evidence against them was that of Lieutenant Fuller, of the First District Police.

He says that after the assessment books were closed, at 10 P. M. there was still quite a large and excited crowd. Just before the first shot was fired, Lieutenant Fuller was standing on the southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street, overlooking what was going on, and talking with a friend of his, a Mr. Souder. All of a sudden, without any previous disturbance, he heard a shot fired, turned around to see whence it came, when he saw a flash from a pistol, but did not hear any report. He then ran over to the market house and saw Hamilton standing with a number of others. He said to Hamilton, "Look out now, Hamilton, you will kill somebody next; I know you." Hardly had he finished speaking to him, and when he was but a few feet off, Hamilton levelled a pistol at him and fired.

Soon after some one asked Fuller if he were hit. He said he thought he was hit, but he did not know by what, supposing it must have been a brick or some other missile thrown during the melee. Soon after, putting his hand to the coat-sleeve of his left arm, he felt the blood trickling down his arm. He then said the was shot. He then, with a Sergeant and two or three men, rushed over to the corner, where James Ralby's tavern was kept, to arrest the crowd who had made the rioting. They held him and his men at bay for a few minutes, and then, retreating into the tavern, closed the doors.

Lieutenant Fuller and his men then smashed in the door and entered in pursuit of the rioters, who rushed out at the rear in their frantic efforts to escape, in a small room leading out of the bar-room the principal rioters were found. Here Hamilton, Quinn, Folyard Degan, Robert Smith, and Emmanuel Corell were captured. The latter, after he was taken, was handed over to some unauthorized person, who, it is alleged, represented himself as an officer, and who allowed Corell to escape.

During the progress of the riot and before the capture of the rioters, a gun was discharged from the attic window, the contents of which, No. 7 shot, partially took effect in the head and face of Mr. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer, it is feared, will totally lose the sight of the left eye.

Mr. Souder, the gentleman who was with Lieutenant Fuller at the time he was shot, can fully identify Hamilton as the man who shot him. The evidence against Hamilton was of the most direct nature, and he was held in $3000 bail for an assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon Lieutenant Fuller, and $2000 additional to answer the charge of rioting. Hamilton, it is alleged, is a troublesome character, and is well known to the police. His quarrelsome disposition frequently leads him into trouble, and it is hoped that the fullest penalties of the law will be visited upon his head.

After the doors of the tavern were broken open the crowd within rushed out of the back door, and scampered off in all directions.

Quinn, who was found in the house with Hamilton and the others when it was broken into, also had a hearing before Alderman Lutz this morning. Officers Hoover and Tucker, who also appeared against Hamilton, appeared against Quinn, and the evidence in the case was so strong against him that Alderman Lutz held him in $2000 bail to answer the charge of rioting.

As before stated, the whole affair was a preconcerted scheme. The roughs who started it came prepared to do murderous work, and it was only by the determined bravery of the officers of the police that we were spared the task of chronicling a fearful massacre. As it was, there were quite a number of persons shot and injured otherways during the progress of the riot.

Besides those mentioned in another column, Mr. W. Teal was shot in the face, and had his chin torn rather badly with the shot.

Mr. Charles Anderson, Jr., was shot in the eye, and it is feared will lose the use of it.

John Watson was shot in the foot, inflicting a very painful though not very serious wound.

So ends the record of another of those disgraceful affairs that every now and then will occur even in a city as well regulated as ours.

POLITICAL MEETINGS AND MOVEMENTS.—There will be a splendid torchlight procession tonight of the loyal Republican voters of the Second Congressional District. Efforts are being made to make this display one of the finest turn-outs of the season. As the time of election draws near, no efforts should be spared to bring out the full strength of the party, and to make these demonstrations tremendous successes. From present indications, tonight's display will be well worth witnessing.

The Myers' Campaign Club of the Sixteenth Ward will turn out in great force to-night, under the gallant leadership of William M. Bunn, their Marshal. The entire organization, numbering over three hundred strong, will turn out with torches and transparencies, and show the people what the gallant Sixteenth Ward can do in the way of a torchlight procession. Professor Prosser's Band will accompany the Club in their parade, and add some of the most beautiful airs to the other attractions of the evening.

There will be a mass meeting of the friends of the National Union party held at Penn Square this evening. Generals Dix, Granger, Rousseau, and Steadman are expected to address the meeting.

EXTRAORDINARY UNDERTAKING.—Wanamaker & Brown, the popular clothiers, are carrying on at this time one of the most extensive improvements ever made in this city. They have not only enlarged their store to twice its former size, and beautified it, but are now in the midst of one of the most difficult operations ever performed in this city. We refer to the entire removal of the front of their building on Market street, of over thirty feet wide and six stories high. It has all been taken down by the skilful management of John McClure, Esq., and is to be replaced by a splendid iron structure fully up to the spirit of the times. These kind of improvements are worthy of special note, as displaying a strength of nerve, a spirit of enterprise, and disposition to add to the handsome edifices of our city. We hope our merchants along Market street will in a similar way alter and improve their establishments.

NATIONAL AND POLITICAL PERIL.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown, will deliver a discourse on the above subject to-morrow evening. The announcement that he would preach the anniversary sermon of the Maternal Association of Philadelphia is therefore a mistake.

FOUND.—Lieutenant Franks, of the Seventh District Police, found a pocket-book containing a small sum of money. It now awaits an owner at the Eleventh Ward Station House, Third street, below Green.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—The great match for the championship of America, between the Athletic Club of this city, and the Atlantic of Brooklyn, will be played on Monday afternoon, on the grounds of the former, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue. This will, beyond doubt, be the most exciting contest of the season, as both nines are in excellent trim, and each feel confident of carrying off the much coveted honors. The main stand will be reserved exclusively for ladies. Gates open at 1 o'clock, and the game will commence at 2 o'clock.

"VOTE EARLY AND VOTE OFTEN."—There was a practical illustration of this admonition in the person of a man named James Adams. He was evidently bent on obeying its teachings to the very letter. James resides in the Thirteenth Ward, but is not satisfied with his single vote in that one place, so he made strenuous efforts to get assessed in several more districts. The consequence of this was that as the assessment poll at Eighth and Race streets James was summarily arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

CASE OF ROBBERY.—A man named Andrew Allen was arrested last evening at Delaware avenue and Market street, on the charge of robbing a man of some forty dollars in money, a gold watch, and other valuables to the tune of $200 in all. The affair occurred last Wednesday night, when Allen and the plaintiff in the case went on a bender together, near Third and Shippen streets. The following morning both Allen and the valuables were missing, and the charge was entered against Allen for stealing them. Alderman Godbou held Allen in $1000 to answer.

A PAIR OF BELLIGERENTS.—A couple of pugnacious individuals who have no respect for blue cloth and brass button, were arrested last evening at Eighteenth and Market streets. It appears that these two ruffians, John Pryle and M. McAndrews, made a violent assault upon Officer Glahn, and used him rather roughly. He procured assistance, and arrested them both. They had a hearing before Alderman Jones on the charge of assault and battery, and were held by him for a further hearing.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA held their annual election on Tuesday, September 25, when the following officers were elected:—C. M. Schmitz, Leader; G. Droughman, President; C. F. Stolte, Secretary; C. Boetsger, Treasurer; R. D. Coxe, Counsellor; G. Bastert, Business Manager. They have received a large assortment of new music from Europe, and will commence their public rehearsals on November 10.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unknown man, about fifty years of age, took lodgings at the Baltimore House, at the corner of Broad and Christian streets, near the depot, on Thursday night. Not making his appearance all day yesterday his room was burst open last evening, and he was found in his room dead. He had evidently died from natural causes. He was dressed in black coat and pants, and a striped vest.

PUGNACIOUS.—Jeremiah McCarty was suddenly brought up with a round turn yesterday evening for indulging in the amusement of knocking down a peaceable citizen at Fifth and Green streets. The said citizen, named J. Smith, was formerly a police officer. It is supposed to be the settlement of an old grudge. McCarty was held in $600 bail by Alderman Toland, to answer the charge of assault and battery.

SPOILED FOR A FIGHT.—William McGonigle was arrested at Sixth and Chestnut streets yesterday evening, as he was acting in a very violent and unruly manner. He made, it is alleged, an assault upon a citizen, and used very threatening language. Quite a crowd gathered around, and William was taken into custody, and was held in $800 bail by Alderman Patchel to answer for his misdeeds.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Last night one of the police officers found the door of the establishment No 335 York avenue, above Wood street, open. In the lock was a skeleton key, which had been used to open it. On examination nothing was found to be disturbed. The thief evidently was scared away by the police before he had succeeded in his nefarious purposes.

STILL ANOTHER ROW.—Last night appears to have been fruitful in disturbances. At a house kept by a German named Baszier, an attack was made on the Assessors by some rowdies, and one man, named Allen Ham, was badly beaten. Several others were hurt. It was a political row, and got up on the spur of the moment. No arrests were made.

ATTACK UPON ASSESSORS.—An attack was made upon the assessors at Eighth and Green streets, late last night, by some hangers-on of the Bushwhacker Club procession. There was no one injured, although for a time the affair looked threatening.

ENLARGED OUR STORE
ENLARGED OUR STORE
ENLARGED OUR STORE
TO TWICE ITS FORMER SIZE.
TO TWICE ITS FORMER SIZE.
TO TWICE ITS FORMER SIZE.
LIGHT AND SPLENDID SALESROOMS.
LIGHT AND SPLENDID SALESROOMS.
LIGHT AND SPLENDID SALESROOMS.
HANDSOME CLOTHING
HANDSOME CLOTHING
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AMERICAN PIANOS IN EUROPE.—The famous manufacturers of piano fortes, Messrs. Chickering & Sons, are rapidly achieving a reputation in Europe second only to their own in this country. We learn that the largest house in England has applied to them for the agency for the sale of their pianos, with the assurance that they can sell all the instruments which the Messrs. Chickering can manufacture. In addition to the flattering testimonials of Thalberg, Gottschalk, Whell, and other noted artists, the firm has lately received similar letters from other professional people, better known in Europe than in this country, including Arabella Goddard, Jules Benedict, Chappel, Plaidy, Reinicke, Von Arnold, Haile, Jaell, and many others. The Chickering piano is thus generally acknowledged on both continents to have at least no superior.

BERLIN GILT, Imitation Rosewood, and Walnut Moulding constantly on hand, to be mitred on to Frames, at Reimer's Frame Emporium, Arch street, east of Seventh.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—Saturday morning, September 29, 1866, at his residence, No. 1122 Wistar street, CHARLES ALEXANDER, in the 70th year of his age, well known as the founder of the "Saturday Evening Post," "Lady's Book," and other publications.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

BATZIG.—On the 25th instant, JOHN BATZIG, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also the Grand Lodge of Masons: Hermann Lodge, No. 125, of Masons; Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.; Jefferson Encampment, No. 48; Walhalla Lodge, No. 127, I. O. of O. F.; Grand Tribe of U. O. of R. M.; Tammany Tribe, No. 4, of U. O. of R. M.; Logan Encampment of U. O. of R. M.; Grand Lodge of U. O. of H.; Adolph Truetchler Lodge, No. 9, U. O. of H.; Grand Lodge of U. O. of S. W. M.; Concilium No. 1, U. O. of S. M. W.; Guttenburg, No. 5, of U. O. of S. W. M.; Philadelphia Beneficial Brotherhood; Harmony Beneficial Brotherhood; Washington Beneficial Brotherhood; Cecilia Singing Society; Mozart Mannerchor, and Lafayette Hose Company, No. 22, from the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Linn, No. 523 Green street, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

TO PROTECT FROM RUSTING, PAINT your metal roofing iron railings, or other metallic manufactures exposed to the weather, with Steed's Weather-proof Cement, which has been satisfactorily used for the past six years in the New England States, as well as for stopping leaks in all kinds of roofs. Sold by the agents, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORTABLE GAS-HEATERS FOR ATTACHING to ordinary burners, so that you may boil, heat or cook small articles in the nursery or chamber, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WATERPROOF AND OTHER PERCUSSION Caps. Wad Punches, Nipple Wrenches and Gunsmith's Vises, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Satisfactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15 6

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

BISMARK'S CONTINUED ILLNESS.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED

BANQUET TO AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, September 25.—The steamship *City of Boston* has arrived from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, September 25.—The Mayor of Southampton has invited the officers of the United States ships to dinner on their return from Russia.

BERLIN, Tuesday, September 25.—Minister Bismark continues ill, and there are fears that he may not recover.

Italy.

FLORENCE, September 25.—The volunteers of Garibaldi assembled at Lecco are to be disbanded.

LONDON, September 25.—The presence of three United States ships of war at the island of Candia attracts attention.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, September 25.—The ship *Coburg*, from Liverpool for New York, has been abandoned at sea.

The ship *Edward*, from Bremen for New York, has arrived at Flushing, badly damaged.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, September 25.—The Cotton Market is active; sales of 16,000 bales of Middling Uplands at 13¾d.

Breadstuffs are excited. Corn is quoted at 28s. 9d. Wheat is 3d. higher. Flour is 2s. higher.

Provisions—Beef has advanced 2s. 6d.

THE MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, September 25.—Consols, 89¾; Five-twenties, 71¾; Erics, 47¾; Illinois Central, 77¾.

From Canada.

TORONTO, September 29.—The time for exporting firearms and munitions of war has been extended to the 17th of October. The Executive Council meets at Quebec next week. The Canadian delegation to England, to arrange the details of the Confederation of the Provinces, will leave early in November. It will include five members of the Canadian Ministry. In the course of October there will be 20,000 breechloaders distributed among the military of Canada. The weather here is very fine.

By the "Cuba."

NEW YORK, September 29.—Advices from France by the *Cuba's* mails state that the Marquis De Gallifet goes as Civil Administrator, with General de Castelnau, to Mexico. A despatch from Madrid says, the Spanish Government have been informe that the negotiations undertaken by the United States Government to bring about peace between Chili and Spain were progressing favorably.

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—Flour active, with an upward tendency. Wheat and Corn unsettled. Seeds dull; Flaxseed, $3 20. Coffee firm; 3000 bags of Rio in bond sold at 12½@13¼ cents, in gold. Sugars steady. Provisions quiet. Lard heavy. Whisky quiet; Western $2 43@2 44.

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	.25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	.25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants	.25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	.25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	.25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	.25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	.25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	.25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	.25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	.25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties	.25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	.50
17.	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	.50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	.50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	.50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH or spasmodic Coughs	.50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	.50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	.50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	.50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	.50
25.	" DROPSY and scanty secretions	.50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	.50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	.50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	.50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	.50
31.	" FAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	.50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	1.00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	.50

FAMILY CASES—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $15. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies in case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and ABBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw6

STARCH.—500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch, in store and for sale by WILLIAM GULAGER, No. 59 N. FRONT Street. 9 27 thstu6t

LOST.—THIS MORNING, BEFORE 9 o'clock, in a Sixth street car, or on the south side of Arch street, between Sixth and Tenth streets, a small GOLD WATCH, with a small black gutta-percha chain. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the owner, No 717 WALNUT Street. 9 28 3t*

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
WINE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31 6

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

DRY GOODS.

PIM BROS. IRISH POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning,

Direct from the manufacturers, Dublin, Ireland, another case of

REAL IRISH POPLINS,

IN THE

DOUBLE AND DEMI-DOUBLE QUALITIES,

Of every choice shade of colors, including Blacks and Whites. Also,

A Few Pieces of New Styles of Plaids.

9 25 tuths3t4p

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.

In the making of SHIRT BOSOMS I use the best Irish Linen of my own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. I am thus enabled to supply my customers with

BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY

Plain Plaits, All Sizes.
Fancy Small Plaits.
Mixed Plaits.
Woven Shirt Bosoms, from 37½ Cents.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Wristbands, Etc. Etc.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

I import the best Linens made in Ireland. Full lines of all qualities in

Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Fronting or Bosom Linen.
French Linen, Etc.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
9 17 tl2 31rp
No. 828 ARCH Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS' PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [4 12stuthrp

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose Establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,

SUCH AS

Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m tuths

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OPEN this morning 150 pairs of Blankets, slightly damaged by being discolored with indigo. These Blankets are entirely strong and good, and many of them are as clean as any in our stock. We warrant them perfect, except this very slight discoloration on some of them. They are made like the old-fashioned English Bath Blanket. They are fine, and about double the weight of ordinary Blankets. They are truly the best bargains we have had in Blankets; price $7 50 and $8 50 per pair; also, of the same lot, a very superior heavy Blanket at $5 per pair; also, of perfect Blankets every quality made, at less price than they can possibly be bought at any other place. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
9 28 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 819 ARCH STREET.
Novelties opening daily in
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
Thread Veils—Bargains.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, etc. 9 27 12t

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A FULL LINE OF

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
COATINGS, ETC.,

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

9 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED TO-DAY,

1 case Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannels, 31c.
1 do. Fine do. do. do. do. 40c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50 to $1.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Double-width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40.
All-wool Cassimere, for boys' wear, 85, 90, and 95c.
Large size all-wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, job lot, just received, $1·75.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28, 31, 37½, and 40c.
Unbleached do. do. 20, 22, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 37½c.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, to 39c.
Unbleached do. 18, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
35c. for 1¼ yard-wide Pillow-case Muslin.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, all prices.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 87½c to $1.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Crash, etc.
Fine assortment Calicoes, 15, 18¾, 20, 22, and 23c.
Boys' colored bordered Hdkfs., from auction, 15c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at lowest prices.
Hoop Skirts, warranted for six months.

Customers will find our prices right, for what we save in expenses we take off of profits, consequently can sell lower than those under enormous expenses.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street.

ROB ROY PLAIDS

VICTORIA PLAIDS.
McINNES PLAIDS.
ROYAL STUART PLAIDS.
RICH POPLINS.
MERINOES.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES.

FROM LATE ARRIVALS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

9 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four Doors from Arch.

I would most respectfully announce to the Ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
In all widths, qualities, and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS,
Black, colored, every width and shade.
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS,
In all desirable shades.
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC.,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the newest shapes and styles. Ornaments, Maline, the best
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES,
which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.
JULIUS SICHEL,
9 27 12t No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
Country orders carefully, as heretofore, attended to.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO OUR

OPENING

OF

NEW STYLES CLOAKS,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

In connection with which we have added a

LADIES' FUR DEPARTMENT,

Embracing a very careful selected stock of

Muffs, Capes, Collars, Etc. Etc.

W. P. CAMPBELL,
9 28 2t No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Offered at Prices Below Competition.

MUSLINS, LINENS, and SHEETINGS, in great variety, very low. 9 19 w23m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, at only 56, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 00, worth $2 50. Three ply Imperial Carpets, only $2 25. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 50c. entry and stair Carpets, 25c. to $1 60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woolen Druggets, $1 75. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Muslins, 12½c. Flannels, 37c. Blankets, $5. Calicoes, 12c. Cloths, $3. Cassimere, $1. Satinets, 50c. Alpacas, 37c. Merinoes, 62c. Store for great bargains, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS,

At $8, $8·50, $9, and $10,

FROM A LATE AUCTION SALE.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
NINTH and SANSOM Streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES
On Wednesday Morning, October 3,
At 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar will be sold
FOUR VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES.
A beautiful two-seated no-top Carriage, by Rogers; Single and Double Harness, Covers, etc.
One original snare of Stock and one Stall in Point Breeze Park.
The property of Colonel Charles T. Matheys.
Particulars in hand-bills at the Bazaar.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
9 28 4t Auctioneer.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FREEDOM AND SECURITY

Combined as Never Before.

Consult Your Interests by an Examination of the

CONTRACT OR POLICY

OF THE

NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

IT CONTAINS

NO RESTRICTIONS IN TRAVEL, RESIDENCE, or the ordinary employments, in any part of the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE on all renewal payments, and the insurance continued during that time.

FOUR YEAR'S GRACE, if needed, after six annual premiums have been paid.

ANY POLICY CAN BE EXCHANGED for a paid-up policy, for the exact number of dollars that have been paid upon it, at any time after the Company have received three annual premiums.

The State of New York is the Security Given.

In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:—

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the Seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks under a Special Trust, created by the act of the Legislature in favor of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

Investments are confined to Bonds of the United States, State and City of New York, and First Mortgages of Real Estate to amount of half market value.

Nearly Twelve Hundred New Policies

Have been taken at the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, during the past two years, by first class business men. Of this number, only eight have become claims by death.

INCOME OF PRESENT YEAR,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Dividends payable annually, at present FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.
I. J. MERRITT, Actuary.

NELSON F. EVANS,
GENERAL AGENT

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,

No. 434 WALNUT STREET.

Call at the Office, or send for Circular.

Three active business men, of good address, wanted for agencies. 9 15 stptz

WARRANTED TO CURE
DR. FITLER'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted in every case, or the amount paid positively returned. The only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. [illegible], Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia so [illegible] years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, [illegible] 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Robert Toole, No. 439 Wilder street, [illegible] to know that he suffered a long time [illegible] Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly well.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, [illegible] No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—Ever known. Mr. Joseph Bates, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE.